**CARNRICK'S**

**SOLUBLE FOOD**

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & Co., Limited, LONDON.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,405—New Series.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1891.

**BEST CLARETS.**

As supplied to over 100 Messes and Clubs, &c.

| Qts. | pts. | | Qts. | pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15-0 | 8-8 | Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc | 15-0 | 8-8 |
| 11-0 | 6-8 | | 11-0 | 6-8 |
| 25-0 | 13-8 | Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien | 25-0 | 13-8 |
| 22-0 | 12-0 | | 22-0 | 12-0 |
| 37-8 | 19-12 | After Dinner—Chateau Lafite | 37-8 | 19-12 |

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Detailed List.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | Saturday. 1891. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. J. Webber | 18th Apr. |
| B.L. ORIENTAL | 5045 | 1000 | E. Stewart | 25th „ |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | W. J. Nantes | 2nd May |
| B.L. PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1000 | A. C. Loggin | 9th „ |
| † MALWA | 2970 | 500 | C. F. Preston | 16th „ |
| B.L. CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 23rd |
| | | | | Friday. |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. Weighell | 29th May. |
| B.L. BOKHARA | 2955 | 500 | W. J. Nantes | 5th June. |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. J. Webber | 12th „ |
| B.L. THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 19th „ |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 26th „ |
| B.L. SUTLEJ | 4205 | 800 | W. D. Worcester | 3rd July |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. J. Webber | 10th „ |
| B.L. ORIENTAL | 5045 | 1000 | E. Stewart | 17th „ |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 24th „ |
| B.L. PESHAWUR | 3927 | 600 | W. A. Wheler | 31st „ |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. J. Webber | 7th Aug. |
| B.L. PEKIN | 3908 | 600 | P. Harris | 14th „ |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 21st „ |
| B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND | 4029 | 700 | G. W. Atkinson | 28th „ |

The steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board and only hand packages will be received.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons | H.P. | Captains. | About |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RAVENNA | 3386 | 700 | ...... | 23rd Apr. |
| SUTLEJ | 4205 | 800 | W. D. Worcester | 7th May. |
| PESHAWUR | 3927 | 600 | W. A. Wheler | 21st „ |
| PEKIN | 3908 | 600 | P. Harris | 4th June. |
| KAISAR-I-HIND | 4029 | 700 | G. W. Atkinson | 18th „ |

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,

Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st March, 1891.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

| Steamers. | Tons. | H.P. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMENICO BALDUINO | 5,000 | 800 | 20th April, 1891. |
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 10th May, 1891. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 1st June, 1891. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

### STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

| Steamer | To sail |
|---|---|
| BISAGNO | On the 7th May, 1891. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,

Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 8, 1891.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | F. Egger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st May '91. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st June '91. |
| | | | | about |
| AMPHITRITE (Extra) | B. Vidos | 4,200 | 600 | 10th June '91. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480. |

*Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA TERESA | R. Deperis | 3,800 | 550 | 18th May '91. |

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| THISBE | G. Costanzo | 3,800 | 550 | 24th April '91 |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay 13th April, 1891.

### ANCHOR LINE.

| | Vessels. | Captains. | Tons. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M.L. | ASIA | Jas. Laird | 3560 | 24th April. |
| M. | BRITANNIA | Jas. Brown | 3069 | 15th May. |
| L. | ARMENIA | Geo. Read | 3395 | 30th „ |

Steamer marked L. proceeds to Liverpool direct.

Steamer marked M. to Marseilles only.

Steamers marked M.L. go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 10th April, 1891.

### CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CANTERBURY," 3,212 tons, Captain J. Whish, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 21st April. This Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins (amidships), Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Agents.

Bombay, 16th March, 1891.

### ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

S. S. BRITANNIA.... 3,069 Tons. Sailing 15th May.

THESE STEAMERS WILL SAIL punctually as above. They carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Passengers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

For rates of Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents.

Bombay, 10th April, 1891.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 15th April, and the

S. S. "ASKA," 430 tons, at noon, on 11th April, calling at Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 12th April, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 16th April, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Bombay, 13th April, 1891. Agents.

### PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE S. S. "KT. OF SAINT GEORGE," will be SAILING to MARSEILLES, about the end of this month. Fare Rs. 330. No children can be taken. Apply sharp to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

### "BIBBY" LINE.

THE fast Steamer "LANCASHIRE," WILL SAIL for ANTWERP (probably via Plymouth) about end of this month. No Surgeon or Stewardess.

Fare Rs. 375. Apply sharp to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

### CHEAP PASSAGES. HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON. LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively, grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPERIOR GENT'S FELT HATS,

Rs. 8-6. Rs. 9-4.

THE BEST VALUE
THE LATEST SHAPES.

THE LARGEST CHOICE.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, &c., BOMBAY.

### ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other Brand. It is the pure product of the Grape, neither "Medicated" nor "Doctored."

Price per doz. Quarts, Rs. 11; Pints, Rs. 6-4.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### TREACHER AND CO.

STOCK THE FOLLOWING:—

DRY PLATES.

| Sizes | | $\frac{4\frac{1}{4}}{3\frac{1}{4}}$ | $\frac{5}{4}$ | $\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{4\frac{3}{4}}$ | $\frac{8\frac{1}{2}}{6\frac{1}{2}}$ | $\frac{10}{8}$ | $\frac{12}{10}$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas's Extra Rapid | Rs. | 1-2 | 1-12 | 2-8 | 4-12 | 7-4 | 11-0 |
| Thomas's Rapid Landscape | „ | 1-8 | .. | 3-8 | 5-12 | 9-4 | 14-0 |
| Wratten & Wainwright's (ordinary) | „ | 1-6 | .. | 3-6 | 6-8 | 9-0 | .. |
| Wratten & Wainwright's (Instantaneous) | „ | 1-10 | 2-6 | 3-8 | 6-12 | 10-8 | 15-8 |
| Wratten & Wainwright's Drop Shutter | „ | 1-14 | 2-6 | 3-12 | 7-4 | 10-8 | 15-8 |
| Ilford Yellow (ordinary) | „ | 1-0 | 1-8 | 2-4 | 4-2 | 7-0 | 10-8 |
| Ilford White (rapid) | „ | 1-4 | 1-14 | 2-12 | 5-4 | 8-12 | 13-0 |
| Ilford Red (special) | „ | 1-8 | .. | 3-12 | 6-12 | 11-8 | 14-8 |
| Britannia, The Rapid | „ | 1-4 | 1-14 | 2-12 | 5-4 | 9-4 | 12-8 |
| Edward's X. L. | „ | 1-12 | .. | 3-8 | 6-4 | 8-12 | 14-0 |

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA, MAHABLESHWAR.

## SPECIAL NOTICE TO HOSPITALS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, DISPENSARIES, ETC.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, are prepared to supply DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICAL APPLIANCES, MEDICINE CHESTS, etc., specially selected to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate, on exceedingly advantageous terms. T. & Co.'s large and extensive dealings enable them to buy in the best markets at the lowest rates, thus placing them in a position to fill indents at considerably cheaper rates than goods can be obtained by private import from Europe. The saving of time gained by purchasing on the spot is worthy of consideration at all times, and in the case of MEDICINES, DRUGS, etc., cannot be overrated.

*N. B.*—The Prices quoted for Drugs, Chemicals, and Surgical Instruments are (subject to discount) the amount depending upon the extent of the order.

**TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,**
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## COOKING STOVES, COOKING UTENSILS, AND COOK-ROOM REQUISITES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Among the various means now in use for artificial lighting and heating, Kerosine is rapidly coming to the front, while perhaps the most useful of its applications is to Stoves adapted for cooking purposes. Many years ago, when these were first introduced, they were looked upon by the general public more as toys than as articles of Real Household Utility. Time, however, has proved the fallacy of this opinion, and has established them in the public estimation.

They may now be said to be not merely articles of Household utility, but absolute Household necessities, no kitchen being perfect without one; while for Economy they surpass any other mode of cooking known.

All the Burners of the larger Cooking Stoves are specially made on the most approved scientific principles, most of them being of the dual pattern, whereby two flames are worked, without uniting, from one cone, the result being a remarkable increase of heat and a great increase of room in the body of the Stove.

The burners being made of extra long Wick cases, a current of air passes between the flames and the top of the oil vessel, by which means "the oil is kept remarkably cool and all danger absolutely averted."

A very important addition to the utility and cleanliness of the Stoves is the "Patent Feeder and Indicator," by which the Container can be filled without any chance of Overfilling, and without removing the Burners; and so soiling the top of the Container with the Oil from the Wicks.

The high appreciation in which they are generally held is proved by the numerous testimonials we are constantly receiving.

SEND FOR NEW PRICE LIST IN CIRCULATION.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. **PHILLIPS & CO. LD.** POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

## BROKEN HEALTH!

**BRAIN PANACEA.** One large Bottle of PETER'S POPULAR POTENT PILLS cures and restores without fail all Morbid Conditions of the Nervous System, Deranged Mental Power, Enfeebled Physical Energy, Restless and Irritated Mind, Sleeplessness, Broken down or Worn out Health from Overwork, Worry, Exhaustion, and no matter whatever Cause. Rs. 3 and Rs. 7, free to any part of India, of Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co. and other Medicine Vendors. Descriptive Pamphlets Free.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFAC'G. Co., 54, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

## PILSENER BEER.

OTTO BRANDT, BREMEN, "BUTTERFLY" MARK.

THE BEST BEER IN THE MARKET.

Rs. 22 per Case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 23-4 per Case of 6 dozen.

**ERNSTHAUSEN & CO.,**

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Retail by dozens from S. B. FRASER & SONS, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes, and Discount to the Trade.

## BUT WHY SUFFER!

WHILE THERE IS A SURE REMEDY, CALLED

St. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM,

For Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest?

THE BEST VOICE TONIC.

Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers should always have a Bottle of St. Martin's PULMONARY BALSAM with them.

Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

170, Shaik Memon Street, Market. } F. S. MADON & CO., { Bombay.

## VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT,

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

## SUPERIOR TABLE DAMASK.

CLOTHS BEST
NAPKINS BELFAST
DOYLEYS BLEACH.

REDUCED PRICES.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Best Double Damask Cloths; Rich Floral Patterns and other elegant designs, IN ALL SIZES ...from each | 9 | 8 |
| Rich Damask (Double) Table Napkins, to match cloths, if required, an extensive selection Hemmed ready for use ...from per doz. | 9 | 8 |
| Superior Damask Doyleys, Fringed large size selected choice patterns ...per doz. | 6 | 0 |
| Piece Damask to Fit all Tables; any length cut, Neat Attractive Designs ...Per yard | 3 | 0 |
| BROWN LINEN; afternoon Tea Cloths, Richly Embroidered in Silk, Deep Fringed Edges, a Novelty ...each | 6 | 0 |

SPECIAL V. P. P. OR CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

**BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,**
BOMBAY.

## THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

Is the latest Production of the Celebrated Manufacturers, MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, of STUTTGART.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

Supersedes in every respect the so favourably and widely known Sympathetic Square PIANOFORTE by the same Makers.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

Has no rival in withstanding the Severest Test of an Indian Climate.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

Keeps in tune for a longer period than even Instruments double or treble its Price.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE,

Though more costly, is sold at the same Price as its less costly Predecessor, the SYMPATHETIC SQUARE.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

Has the most effective check-repeating action extant.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

Is Durable, Superior, Elegant, has a Delicate Touch, is Powerful and Pure in Tone.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

None Genuine unless bearing the Name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART, in full.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

Carries a Guarantee of 5 YEARS for any Climate, a risk which no Firm in INDIA has ever cared or dared to run.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

Is sold for Cash Rs. 780. One year, Rs. 72 per month; two years, Rs. 38.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

Has an Ivory Medallion with the following Inscription:—Built expressly for the Climate of India by Order of

**MARCKS & Co., Ld.,**
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

THE KHAMGAUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on Thursday, the 16th April, 1891, at 3 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Church Lane. To pass the following Resolution:—

The Company's Factory and Land having been sold, The Company be now wound-up voluntarily under Section 173 (b) of the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

BOOTH and Co.,

Agents.

Bombay, 8th April, 1891.

### THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company, will be held at the Company's Mill, Chinchpoogly, on MONDAY, the 20th day of April, 1891, at 2 p.m., for the transaction of the business specified in the Notice issued to Shareholders this day to their Registered Address, with the two half-yearly Statements of Accounts for 1890.

By Order,

CHATOORBHOOJ BHAICHUNDBHAI,

Officiating Secretary.

Bombay, 11th April 1891.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 13th April, to SATURDAY, the 2nd May, both days inclusive.

### ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ld.

CHIEF OFFICE: 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S. W.

INDIAN DEPOT:—APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PERMANENT and ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS can now be obtained on application to the Agent. The subscription to the former is Rs. 21 except to existing Annual Subscribers to whom the charge is Rs. 18. The charge for Annual Tickets is Rs. 4 for the first year and Rs. 2 each subsequent year. Applications for Tickets by post must be accompanied by the subscription and 1 anna for postage. Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed Chartered Mercantile Bank of India.

Tickets are available to deal at the London Stores "and Depots."

For further information, address

THE MANAGING AGENTS,

Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

### THE MORMUGAO TRADING Co., Ld.

Capital, Rs. 50,000.

In 500 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

THE above Company has this day been Registered, and the BUSINESS will be OPENED at Mormugao, from the 1st April next, as General Agents and Merchants. About 200 Shares remain unalloted, and applications for them are invited.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CHRYSTAL BROTHERS,

Agents in Bombay.

A. C. NORONHA & Co.,

Manager in Mormugao.

Bombay, 20th March, 1891.

### NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of WILLIAM WILLIAMS, late of No. 5, Manor Street, Great Berkhamsted, in the County of Hertford, Pensioner from Her Majesty's Civil Service (Forest Department) Bombay Presidency, European deceased (who died at No. 5, Manor Street, aforesaid on or about the 1st day of August, 1890, and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will and Codicil thereto annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 24th day of March, 1891, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY and RICHARD SNEADE BROWN of Bombay, Attorneys of the said Court and the constituted attorneys of George Catherall, the proving executor named in the Codicil to the said Will of the deceased for his use and benefit and limited until he and Richard Legg Batterbury, the other executor, or either of them shall obtain Probate granted to them or either of them to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency) are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown on their behalf at their office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 15th day of May, 1891, as after that date the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown as such administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased, then in their hands, to the said George Catherall as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 30th day of March, 1891.

CONROY AND BROWN,

Administrators' Solicitors.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of HENRY HOW DOUGLAS, late of Salwarpe Rectory, Droitwich, in the County of Worcester, a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Navy, and lately temporarily attached to the Indian Marine Survey, European deceased (who died intestate at Poona on or about the 3rd day of September, 1890, and Letters of Administration of whose Property and Credits were on the 24th day of March, 1891, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to RICHARD SNEADE BROWN of Bombay, Attorney of the said Court, and the constituted attorney of WINIFRED DOUGLAS, the widow, and one of the next of kin of the deceased (for her use and benefit and limited until she shall obtain Letters of Administration granted to her to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency) are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Richard Sneade Brown, on his behalf at their office at No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 15th day of May, 1891; as after that date the said Richard Sneade Brown, as such administrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased, then in his hands, to the said Winifred Douglas as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 30th day of March 1891.

CONROY AND BROWN,

Administrators Solicitors.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HIGH CLASS

### COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

*LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.*

| | Per doz. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed | 50 | 0 |
| WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice | 40 | 0 |
| GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale | 36 | 0 |
| BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale | 32 | 0 |
| YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale | 28 | 0 |
| ORDINARY PEG BRANDY. | | |
| ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND | 23 | 0 |
| JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR | 22 | 0 |
| LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS | 20 | 0 |

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

## WANTED.

TO SADDLERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS.

WANTED, for a Factory in Upper India, a Practical HARNESS-MAKER and SADDLER. Liberal terms will be offered to a man who is an Expert and of good European experience as a workman. Apply by letter with copies of Testimonials to "SADDLER," care of this Office.

## FOR SALE.

### CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., of Long Acre and Bond Street, London, Paris, &c., COACH-BUILDERS to the ROYAL FAMILY, &c., &c.

HAVE IN STOCK at their DEPOT in Girgaum (next to Messrs. Scott and Co.) a large Assortment of Fashionable, Light and well-built Carriages, New and Second-hand, of which an inspection is invited.

Drawings can be seen, orders taken, and estimates given for every description of every style of Carriage, with all the latest Improvements and Inventions on application to the Company's Agent.

HORMUSJI SORABJI,

Girgaum.

### SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

o. 9 HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### SYMPHONIUMS ! ! !

THE SYMPHONIUM is a self-acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune, and will play ANY NUMBER of Tunes. Price, inclusive of 12 METAL discs or Tunes, Rs. 75, Rs. 130, and Rs. 175 each.

Additional Tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### LAZARUS' SPECIALITE SPECTACLES.

Can be obtained from and fitted by

THACKER and Co., Ld.,

Bombay AGENTS TO MR. LAZARUS.

*** Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List, with instructions for self-testing of Sight for those who cannot attend personally, will be sent on application.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

### VICTORIA HOTEL,

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Proprietor—JAMES CONNELL.

| | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Double Gloster Cheese, on cut | per lb. | 0 | 12 |
| Mild Cured Hams | „ | 0 | 11 |
| Mild Cured Bacon, on cut | „ | 0 | 12 |
| No. 2 Very Superior Port Wine | per doz. | 22 | 0 |
| No. 3 Superior Port Wine | „ | 17 | 0 |
| No. 2 Very Superior Sherry Wine | „ | 22 | 0 |
| No. 3 Superior Sherry Wine | „ | 17 | 0 |
| Scotch Whisky, 4 years old | „ | 22 | 0 |
| Scotch Whisky, 5 years old | „ | 24 | 0 |
| Highland Whisky, 10 years old | „ | 26 | 0 |
| Highland Whisky, 12 years old | „ | 33 | 0 |
| Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 10 years old | „ | 32 | 0 |
| Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 12 years old | „ | 35 | 0 |
| Old Tom Gin | „ | 19 | 0 |
| Holland Gin, a case of 15 large bottles | | 27 | 0 |
| Old Jamaica Rum, genuine | „ | 22 | 0 |
| Guiness Stout | per doz. quarts. | 5 | 12 |
| Guiness Stout | per doz. pints. | 3 | 12 |

Iced Draught Ale on tap, all the year round.
m Sandwiches.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, APRIL 14TH.
MRS. POTTER
AND
MR. BELLEW.
IN AID OF
THE SOROSIS CLUB.
SCENES FROM
"RICHARD III,"
"MACBETH,"
"ROMEO AND JULIET,"
AND
"HAMLET."

During the Evening Songs will be rendered by Mrs. Phillips, Miss Carpenter, Miss Waller, and Mr. Anderson Clarke.

Prices:- Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Box Plan at Messrs. Rose & Co.
Doors open 8-30. Commence 9-15 sharp.
T. V. TWINNING, Manager.

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### NOVELTY THEATRE.

LESSEE..........................MR. GEORGE CROFTON.
LAST 2 NIGHTS IN BOMBAY OF
MRS. POTTER and MR. BELLEW.
FRIDAY and MONDAY, APRIL 17TH and 20TH.
"THE LADY OF LYONS."
Box Plan now open at SOUNDY and Co.

---

### SASSOON LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

2 DOORS FROM THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.
OPEN ON WEEK DAYS
FROM 7 A.M. TO 8 P.M.
ON SUNDAYS UP TO 1 P.M.
SUBSCRIPTION:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Life Member | Rs. 150 | Payable |
| Quarterly Member | " 6 | in |
| Visitor's Ticket Eight Annas Per Week | " | Advance. |

---

NEW CONSIGNMENT AT HAND
PER MAIL STEAMER "THAMES."

### CHUBB'S

NEW PATENT FIRE AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES.
PATENT WRITING, CASH, DEED AND DESPATCH BOXES.
PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS AND PAD-LOCKS OF SIZES.

**CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,**
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

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WHY SUFFER WITH

### ASTHMA?

GO and buy a Bottle of Munk's Magnetic Asthma Balsam of your Chemists; use it when you are troubled with this distressing Disease and allied disorders of the Chest and Lungs. It attacks the very Seat of the Disease and brings relief for you in five minutes! Is the only Rational Remedy of the age. Of Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., Bombay, Market, and other Medicine Vendors. Rs. 2 Per Bottle.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACTURING Co.,
54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

---

OUR
Cheapest
WHISKY
"BEN—TOR."
Rs. 18 Per Doz.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

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### FOR SALE

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY, BELONGING TO THE LATE SIR MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY, KNIGHT, C.S.I.

THE EXECUTORS of the Will of the late SIR MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY invite offers for the purchase of the following properties.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their office in Old Secretariat Buildings in Fort, who will receive the offers. The Executors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any other offer. Dated this 11th day of April 1891.

PARTICULARS:—

1. All that piece of land or ground, situate within the Fort walls of Bombay at the East end of Manoredass Roopjee's Lane in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 42 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment of Municipal Taxes under ward No. 2013, Street No. 245 Street Modi Street, ward A, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the chawl lately of Kanjee Khetsey, but now of Soondra Varia, on the west by the house of Gore Bhowanishunker Narronjee, on or towards the north by the vacant ground lately of Roopbai, widow of Pranjeewan Jugoobhoy, but now of Dhurumsey Lukhmidass, on the south by the property of the late Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, hereinafter described, and which said piece of land has been connected therewith and

All that piece of land or ground with the three several messuages or dwelling houses adjoining each other, situate in Manoredas Roopjee Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 200 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: On or towards the east by the chawl lately of Kanjee Khetsey but now of Soondra Varia, on or towards the west by the house of the said Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy and partly by the property of Vurjeewandass Madhavdass, on the north partly by the house of the late Gore Bhowanishunker Narrayen and partly by the property of Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, on or towards the South by Manoredass Roopjee Lane, and which said premises are occupied by Mottibai, widow of Velljee Cursondass, and other tenants, and are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 619, 616 and 709, Collector's new No. 5736-5745, old survey No. 3-1269, 1304, 1305 and 1306, New survey No. 8477 and 8498 and by the Collector of Assessment of Municipal Taxes under ward No. 2012, street Nos. 52 and 54, street Modi street, ward A.

2. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate at Manordass Roopjee Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 71 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the east by property of Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, west by house lately of Ghella Surjee, but now of Nanabhai Nowrosjee Baroocha, north by the property of Vurjeevandass Madhowdass, south by Manordass Roopjee Lane, and which said premises are occupied by Luksman Dhurujee and other tenants, and are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's new No. 5744, old Survey No. 1303, new Survey No. 8499, old No. 613, 614, and 615.

3. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a shop thereon situate at Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 1538, Collector's new No. 7288, old Survey No. 1080, and new Survey No. 1844 and by the Collector of Assessment of Municipal Taxes under ward No. 105, Street No. 17, Street Shaik Memon Street, ward C, and bounded as follows:— That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Dada Muckba, on or towards the west by Public Road, called Shaik Memon Street, on or towards the north by the property of Gungadass Vizbhocundass, and on or towards the south by the property of Cursondass Pranjeewandass and Jugjeewandass Cullianjee, and which is now in occupation of Maneckjee Eduljee as a monthly tenant.

4. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenement, or feasting oart, situate at old Hanuman Lane outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1757 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: North by property of Soonderdass Mooljee, East by property of the late Ghellabhai Cullianjee, South by property of the late Thakersey Mooljee and old Hanuman Lane, West by property also of the said Thakersey Mooljee and which premises were used as a feasting oart, and are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1 and 1, and No. 1, Collector's New No. 5 and No. 8, old Survey Nos. 66 & 66 & 67 New Survey No. 1632 and 1632.

5. Several plots of hilly land or ground situate at Worley, containing altogether by admeasurement 126380 square yards or thereabouts, and on one of which is a bungalow lately in the occupation of Mr. Pier Morris.

These plots can be shown to the intending purchaser and plan and particulars of the same can be seen at the office of the Undersigned, and are to be sold together or in plots.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON,
Solicitors for the Executors of the last Will of Sir Munguldas Nathubhoy.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOVELTY THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!
(BUT ONE)
OF
HUDSON
AND HIS
RENOWNED SURPRISE PARTY,
THE LAUGHING GAS COMPANY
(UNLIMITED.)

Paid-up Capital......................One Million Sterling.
Sole Managing Director..........Mr. T. P. Hudson.

Patentees and Manufacturers:—
THE SURPRISE PARTY COMBINED.

Big Laughing Bonuses and Fat Funny Dividends guaranteed to all the Shareholders, who are responsible only for their paid-up capital. The world-famous Nitrous Oxide and Concachinnatory Essence is warranted to be innocently pure, and entirely free from all deleterious effects, morally, socially, or physically, to the whole of the juvenile and adult portion of the human race. This Company has not the most remote connection, with the masculine makers of common hydrogen or explosive gases and libellous compounds. No compulsory or peremptory demands, &c., our motto being "The Pink of Perfection and Courtesy."

GRAND FASHIONABLE PROGRAMME, TO-NIGHT.
Admission as usual. Smiling begins 9 p.m.
Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

THOS. P. HUDSON, Proprietor and Manager.

NOTICE.—The Surprise Party perform at the Connaugth Institute, Poona, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, April 16th, 17th, and 18th.

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G. I. P. RAILWAY INSTITUTE, PAREL.
A DANCE,
PRECEDED by the FARCE to PARIS and BACK for £5,
By JOHN MADISON MORTON, ESQUIRE,
Will be given in the above Institute
On THURSDAY, APRIL 16,
By the PAREL GYMKHANA.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 sharp.
Tickets to admit 1 Gentleman and Ladies, Rs. 2.
"From 12 o'clock refreshments, comprising Sandwiches, Cakes, Biscuit, Tea and Coffee will be served gratis. Liquors and Aerated Waters at the usual prices."
A. C. SCOTT, Hon. Secy.

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### NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

THE attention of JURYMEN is directed to the preliminary Jury Lists published in the "Government Gazette" of the 9th instant.

Suggestions for alterations or corrections should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown or to the Undersigned before the 20th instant.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office, Bombay, 11th April, 1891.

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### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 28th Instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.
Bombay, 13th April, 1891.

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### CROFT, WELLS & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS AND
IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES

BRANDIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| T. Hine & Co.'s | Fine Pale Cognac ** |
| T. Hine & Co.'s | Fine Pale Cognac ** |
| T. Hine & Co.'s | Fine Pale Cognac V S |
| Jules Grimmond's | Brandy *** O P |
| Jules Grimmond's | Chariot Brand. |

From Rs. 16 to Rs. 90 Per Doz.

WHISKIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| David Smith & Co.'s | Very Fine Old Scotch ** |
| David Smith & Co.'s | Very Fine Old Scotch *** |
| David Smith & Co.'s | Very Fine Old Scotch**** |
| David Smith & Co.'s | Very Fine Old Scotch***** |
| Gonne Croft & Co.'s | Finest Old Scotch. |
| Robinson's | Special Blend. |

From Rs. 22 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

PORT WINES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Croft & Co.'s | Very Old Tawny Port. |
| Croft & Co.'s | Fruity Port. |
| Stanley & Grimm's | Port, delicious. |
| Stanley & Grimm's | Tawny Port, rich. |

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

CHAMPAGNE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lafour Pere and Fil's | Unsurpassable. |
| Lagarde and Cie | Special Cuvee. |
| Armand Freres' | Cuvee Reservee. |

From Rs. 21 to Rs. 64 Per Doz.

WE HAVE AN EXTENSIVE SALE AT CALCUTTA.

SUPPLIER TO THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, THE BENGAL CLUB, CALCUTTA, &c,

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE, MESSES CLUBS, &c.
OUTSTATION ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED.
REVISED DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
☞ PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS,
CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD. BOMBAY.
Retail Agents:—
DENISON AND CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

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### AUCTION SALE.

ON SATURDAY, THE 9TH MAY, 1891,
AT NOON PUNCTUALLY,
THE FOLLOWING COFFEE ESTATES
WILL BE SOLD BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES,
AT MESSRS. T. STANES & Co.'s OFFICES,
COONOOR.

CARSHALTON ESTATE.

Situated on the Nilgiris, near Mailoor, about 16 miles from Ootacamund and 15 miles from Coonoor by cart road, consisting of about 180 acres of land, of which 20 acres are planted with a good class of Tea, and 15 acres with Cinchona.

*Annual Assessment* Rs. 131-12-1.

THIA SHOLA ESTATE.

Situated in a most healthy locality on the Koondahs, about 25 miles from Coonoor by cart road.

The Estate consists of about 160 acres of land, of which 70 acres are planted with Tea and 30 acres are planted with Coffee paying annual assessment to Government of Rs. 311-8-10.

ALICIA ESTATE.

Situated on the Nilgiris, near Kartary, about nine miles from Coonoor by cart road.

Consisting of about 180 acres, of which about 40 acres are planted with Coffee and 20 acres with Cinchona, paying Annual Assessment to Government of Rs. 244-3-3.

For further particulars apply to
T. STANES & Co., Coimbatore.

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### THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of April, 1891, at 3 p.m., when the following Special Resolutions passed at the Extra Ordinary General Meeting, held on Tuesday the 7th April, 1891, will be submitted for confirmation:—

1. That in Article 4 of the Company's Articles of Association the words "of the nominal Value" shall be added between the words "Shares" and "of" in the second line.

2. That in Article 5 the words "and disposal" be added between the words "Allotment" and "of" in the first line and the words "and dispose of" shall be added between the words "allot" and "all" in the fourth line and the words "at such price" be added between the words "up" and "in" in the fifth line.

3. That in Article 6 the words "nominal" be added between the words "the" and "Value" in the third line.

4. That between Articles 91 and 92 a new article be inserted as follows viz; 91 A.—The word "profits" in the first clause of the agreement set out in the schedule here to, shall be taken to mean, the earnings of the Company in any one year, after deducting all working expenses, including the Commission payable to the Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents, and depreciation to be calculated at the rate of 3 per cent. on the paid up Capital of the Company for the time being, and the Directors are hereby authorised to add a Memorandum to this effect at the foot of the agreements already entered into between the Company and Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co., the Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents, on the Thirteenth day of November 1888 and to sign and execute such Memorandum for and on behalf of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 11th April, 1891.

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SEQUAH
SPEAKS
ON THE
BORI BUNDER
EVERY EVENING AT 5-30.

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £933,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £466,500 |
| RESERVE FUND | £140,000 |

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per Annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

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### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

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### COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL....................£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

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### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up... | $ 92,96,677·07 |
| Balance in Course of Payment | $ 7,03,322·93 |
| Reserve Fund | $ 68,06,596·31 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $100,00,000·00 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | SAIGON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAN FRANCISCO |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SINGAPORE. |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | TIENTSIN. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

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THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE
IS THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED
IN THE EAST.

Has its Funds invested in Government Paper and other First-Class Securities.

Has returned to Policy-Holders during the last 50 years an average of 47½ per cent. annually in Cash Bonuses.

NO OTHER OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH A RESULT.

CLAIMS SETTLED PROMPTLY.

Apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

---

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION HOTELS are charmingly situated, overlooking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

---

# IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

REPAIRS. { To watches, clocks, chronometers, &c., by First Class Practical men only, and under the direct supervision of our Managing Director. } REPAIRS.

**MARCKS & CO., LD.,**
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. { To Jewellery of all kinds, Missing Gems replaced at moderate charges. Fancy Jewellery or Rings to special design made on the premises by trained workmen. All repairs executed with neatness and despatch. } REPAIRS.

**MARCKS & CO., LD.,**
DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. { To Spectacles and Eye-glasses, New Frames, New Springs, &c. All work in this line is under the personal superintendence of an Optician, and every satisfaction is guaranteed. } REPAIRS.

**MARCKS AND CO., LD.,**
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. { To Pianofortes by competent Europeans. Pianos tuned and renovated at rates commensurate with through good work, old Pianos re-done as good as new. } REPAIRS.

**MARCKS AND CO., LD.,**
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

---

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL,

## D. MACROPOLO'S

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1883-84
D. MACROPOLO FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lord Dufferin | per 100 Rs. | 5 0 |
| Duke of Connaught | " " " | 4 0 |
| Finos Lady | " " " | 3 0 |
| Alpha | " " " | 2 8 |
| Prince Boris | " " " | 2 0 |

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest, and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!

Only the best brands of English and American Tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hidalga | per box of 100 Rs. | 9 0 |
| Carolina | " " " " " | 7 0 |

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rothschilds | per box of 50 | Rs. 20 |
| Regal del Principe | " " " 25 | " 7-8 |
| Regal dela Reina | " " " 25 | " 6 |
| Trabucos | " " " 25 | " 3 |
| Caliope | " " " 50 | " 5 |
| Semirami | " " " 100 | " 10 |

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bahadurs No. 1 | per 100 Rs. | 4 4 |
| Do. " 2 | " " | 4 0 |
| Do. " 3 | " " | 3 8 |

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "Stanley's" No. 1 | per 100 Rs. | 4 0 |
| Do. " 2 | 100 " | 3 8 |

*Please send for General Price List to*

## D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WONDERFUL WATERBURY WATCHES.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO.

---

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

## COMPOUND RENAL PILLS.

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

## VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directione accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED

## GUTTAE VITAE,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
**TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,**
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

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## INSURANCES.

### FIRE INSURANCE

| | Exclusive Reserve Fund. |
|---|---|
| The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 3,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL | M 6,000,000 |
| The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 6,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 7,500,000 |
| The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ 3,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL | " 2,600,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 2,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL | 1,000,000 |

### MARINE INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ 3,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 2,000,000 |
| The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | M 6,000,000 |
| The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO. | |

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

---

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fire Premium for | 1882 | £309,690 0 0 |
| " | 1885 | £988,156 0 0 |
| " | 1886 | £955,039 0 0 |
| " | 1889 | £1,104,173 16 10 |

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to | £3,473,114 | 5 | 9 |
| Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS | £6,161,508 | 13 | 11 |

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1874 | £2,957,174 12 4 | 1884 | £5,348,407 9 2 |
| 1879 | £4,260,595 15 1 | 1889 | £6,161,508 13 11 |

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

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### EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

**Rs. 10,000** payable at death would cost at the rate of—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 26-13-4 | per mensem | (a) | If premiums are payable for whole of life; or |
| Rs. 35-1-4 | " | (b) | If premiums are limited to 20 years; or |
| Rs. 41-8-0 | " | (c) | If premiums are limited to 15 years; or |
| Rs. 45-13-4 | " | (d) | If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous. |

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

*N.B.*—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

---

THE

### ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

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A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &C. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

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THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

# BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

## BANKS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly Divd. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | 20 | 8 p.c.p.a. | 955 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 1,000 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 910 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 100,000 | £10 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 120-25 |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 pr. ct. | £28 |
| Char. Mercantile | 30,000 | £25 | £25 | 5 pr. ct. | 330 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | $125 | all | 17½ pr.ct. | – |
| National Bank of India | 37,280 | £25 | £12½ | 5 pr. ct. | 200 |
| New Oriental Bank | 50,000 | £10 | all | 6 pr. ct. | 160 |
| Silver Share | .. | .. | .. | .. | 104 |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | Last half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,000 | 200 | 200 | 10 | 250 |
| | 750 | 150 | 150 | 7½ | 190 |
| Back Bay Baths | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 40 |
| Badham Pile | 15,000 | 100 | 100 | 12 | 91 |
| Bapty Bros. | 18,625 | 200 | 185 | 18 | 45 |
| Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited | 1,250 | 100 | All. | Nil. | 100 nom |
| Bombay Fire Insurance | 600 | 2,500 | 1,000 | 70 | 850 |
| Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 135 | 3,450 |
| Do. New Issue | 500 | 375 | 625 | 33¾ | 870 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 25 | 25 | 94 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 6 pr. ct. | 63½ |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 37½ | 900 |
| Deccan Ice Co. | 1,170 | 100 | 100 | 4 pr. ct. | 20 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 400 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 11 | 180-81½ |
| Empire Fire Insurance | 5,000 | 5,000 | 1,000 | 7½ pr. ct | 1,050 nom |
| Gayer & Co., Ld | 500 | 100 | 70 | – | 70 nom |
| Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn. | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct | 13 |
| John Roberts & Co | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct | 75 |
| Kemp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | 26¼ | 293-94 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 380 | 30 | 102½ |
| Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co. | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 30 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 94 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | 51-52½ dn |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | – | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 12 pr. ct. | 180 |
| Oriental Loan | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 pr. ct. | 15 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 7 pr. ct | 61 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 385 |
| Prince of Wales Fire In. | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | N dvd | 2,350 |
| Royal Flour Mills | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | – | 50 |
| Soundy & Co. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 | 83-84 |
| Southwell and Austin | 1,000 | 100 | 100 & 20 | – | 60 |
| Treacher & Co. | 2,000 | 500 | all | 85 | 970 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 91 |
| Telephone Co. | 9,200 | 25 | 25 | 5-8 | 13xd |
| Western India Flour | – | – | – | – | 16 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 7 | 950 |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 450 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 60 | 790xd |
| Apollo | 750 | 2,400 | 2,208 | Nil. | 205 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 350 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 20 | 130 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | – | 505 |
| Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld. | 500 | 200 | 200 | 16 | 90 |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | 45 dvd | 330 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 130 | 1,360 |
| English Press and Manfg. | | | | | 190 |
| Fort | 180 | 250 | – | Rs. 20 | 950 |
| French | 515 | 8,500 | 8,500 | 50 | 520 |
| Harvey and | 308 | 500 | all | 20 | |
| Sabapathy | 450 | 450 | 500 | 30 | 410xd |
| Hengoll Press Co., Ld. | 750 | 100 | all | 32½ | 137½ |
| Khangaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | 54 | 420 |
| Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. | 300 | 500 | 500 | pr. ct. | 500 |
| Mercantile | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 10 | 60 |
| Mofussil Co | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 40 | 442½ |
| Munmar M. | 1,000 | 250 | all | Rs. 15 | 185 |
| New Berar | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | 45 | 547½ |
| New Indian | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 10 | 96½ |
| Prince of Wales | 602 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 350 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 50 | 120 | 500 |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 2 | 500 |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 1,200 |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 50 | 410 |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | 75 | 210 |
| Volkart | – | ,000 | | Rs. 80 | 790 |

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | Last half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 90 | 1,400 |
| Alliance | 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 20 | 520 |
| Anglo-Indian | 9,345 | 100 | 100 | 4 | 80xd |
| Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary) | 871 | 500 | all | 8 pr. ct. | 500 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 635 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg Co. | 800 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 385xd |
| Central India | 3,750 | 500 | 500 | 45 | 1,025 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 965 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 25 | 10 pr. ct | 625 |
| Colaba Land & Mill | 4,000 | 700 | 700 | 20 | 640 |
| Coorla Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 450 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 30 | 515 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 805xd |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 25 | 10 pr. ct. | 605 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 15 | 590 |
| Gordon Mills | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 110 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 800xd |
| Hingunghat Mill | 700 | 500 | 25 | 10 pr. ct. | 660 |
| Howard and Bulloughs | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 590 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 800 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 1,000 | 500 | .. | 350 |
| Indian Manfg. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,000 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 25 | 10 pr. ct. | 630 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 345 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,600 | 250 | 250 | 10 | 240 |
| Jewraz Baloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 805xd |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 590 |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 680 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 525 |
| Khatao Mackunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 560 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | 15 pr. ct. | 196 |
| Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co | 1,600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 1,025 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,900 |
| Mahaluxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 325 |
| Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga) | 2,400 | 500 | 500 | pr. ct. | 500 nom |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | all | Rs. 50 | 1,315 |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | 5 | 127½xd |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 70 | 1,650 |
| Maharaja Mysore S & M Co. | 4,500 | 100 | 100 | 7 pr. ct. | 10[illegible] |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 170 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 775 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | 10 | 430 |
| People of India | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 5 |
| Presidency Mills Co (Ld.) | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 1,155 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 1,400 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,400 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 505 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 100 nom |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | 12 | 267½xd |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 245 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 560 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 455 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 24 | 360 |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 750 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 725 |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,050 |
| Lord Reay Mfg. | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 700 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 800 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,080 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 725 |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | Last half-yearly guar. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock | .. | £100 | All | 5 p.c. | [illegible] |
| B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares | – | £18 | – | do. | 42 |

## PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | Rs. 22-6-8 | |
| China Leaf | „ 22-5 | nom. |
| Bar Gold, New | „ 21-12 | „ |
| Do. Old | „ 21-14 | „ |
| Australian Bar Gold 100 touch | „ 22-5 | |
| English Sovereigns | „ 14-1 | |
| Do. Dragons | „ 14-1 | |
| Bar Silver 17 Betterness | „ 106-8 | |
| Bar Silver 17 Do. | „ 106-10 | |
| Sycee Silver | „ 106 | |

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Polo on the Maidan, 5 p.m.
Tennent Memorial Challenge Cup Competition, Coorla.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Hudson's Surprise Party, Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

**Vessels arrived.**—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Annie Barrow (s), from Hull; Assam (s), Aden ; and Lancashire (s), Cardiff.

**Vessels sailed.**—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Khandalla (s), for Calcutta, &c. ; Assyria (s), Persian Gulf ; Lanark (s), Rangoon ; and Futtay Khare (brig), Colombo, &c.

**Polo.**—There will be a game to-morrow at 5 o'clock. Players should bring both white and colored jersies.

**B. B. and C. I. Railway.**—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 4th April, 1891, shows a decrease of Rs. 35,062, in receipts.

**Rajputana-Malwa Railway.**—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 4th April, 1891, shows an increase of Rs. 18,277. in receipts.

**Prince's Dock.**—The s.s. Kaveri, Athabasca, Oberon, and Loodiana entered, and the s. s. Labourdonnais left the dock on Sunday. The s. s. Drachenfels entered it yesterday.

**Notice to Jurymen.**—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are reminded they are required to attend at the High Court, to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

**An escaped Madman.**—Furdoonjee Burjorjee, reported to be insane, left the house of his relatives, Agiari Lane, on the evening of Friday last, and has not since been heard of.

**Donation.**—The Secretary to the Mount Road Library acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of a sum of Rs. 40, from his Highness the Maharaja of Durbhanga towards the support of the Library.

**House-Breaking and Theft.**—Sayeema, a woman, residing at Kamatipura, reports that her house was broken into on Sunday night, and gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 250, stolen.

**Robbing a Woman of her Son.**—A woman, named Sukhoo, residing at Khetwady, reports that Ramchander Ragho, her son, aged 13 years, has been without her knowledge enticed away by one Bhagwan, on the pretence of giving him some employment.

**G. I. P. Railway Gymkhana.**—The members of the G. I. P. Railway Gymkhana are announced to give a dramatic performance, on Thursday evening. "To Paris and Back for £5" is the name of the farce they have chosen to play. The performance, which commences at 9 o'clock, will be followed by a dance.

**Music at the Yacht Club.**—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 6 o'clock, this evening :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mazurka | "Greeting to London" | Kuhner. |
| Overture | "Tailors Afloat" | Suppe. |
| Valse | "Nanine" | L. Moncrieff. |
| Fantasia(No.1.) | "Maritana" | Wallace. |
| Polka | "Off We Go" | C. Coote. |
| Galop | "The Bayley" | C. Briggs. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

**An Unsuccessfull Ruse.**—On Saturday night, while a policeman was going his rounds, he saw a Hindoo moving about Frere Road, in what seemed to him a very suspicious manner. He seemed to be enveloped in a remarkably thick blanket and his puggree appeared swollen to extraordinary proportions. He pretended to be ill, but the policeman had no pity, and searching him found inside the blanket several *Takas* or folds of Chinese silk, and in the folds of the turban several more pieces of silk. The policeman took the man to the police station where he confessed that he had stolen the silk from the British Indian steamship "Kapurthula," on which he was engaged as a fireman. The man has been kept in custody, pending further enquiries.

**Death of Dr. Vinayak G. Gidh.**—A correspondent writes :—I deeply regret to announce the death of Dr. Vinayak Govind Gidh on Tuesday, the 7th instant, at 8 p.m. His career both at school and at the Grant Medical College was most successful and brilliant. He graduated in medicine in 1880 and enjoyed an extensive practice for ten years. Dr. Succaram Arjoon of happy memory, discovering rare medical genius in Dr. Gidh, accepted him as his medical assistant in his own dispensary at Girgaum, and during his illness which continued for some months, Dr. Gidh had the sole charge of the dispensary. His prescriptions were always judiciously drawn up, and his treatment wonderfully successful. He was the first Graduate in Medicine in the Daivadnya community, and was therefore an honor to it. His premature death has been to that community a permanent loss and a source of great grief. Even those outside the Daivadnya community feel Dr. Gidh's death very keenly inasmuch as he was one of the very best medical advisers. He never cared so much for money as for securing a cure. He leaves behind him a young widow, a son, and a daughter.

**The Aryan Philosophy about the Sun.**—Mr. Palanji Barjorji Desai delivered a lecture on "The Aryan Philosophy about the Sun," at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on Tuesday last, in connection with the literary society, called the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali." The lecturer landled his subject in a very popular and interesting manner and the discourse was consequently very favourably received by the audience. The lecturer, after some preliminary remarks, narrated how the Aryan language was full of allegory and the religion of the Aryan was nature-worship of a very superior class. He used to worship and praise in fact all the forces and spheres of nature, which had even the least connection with his daily life. One of his first and greatest gods was, according to the lecturer, the sun, who was his friend, protector, and life-preserver. The lecturer next enquired why the first Aryan, in his pure and simple way of living should not have praised and worshipped the sun when he conceived that it was this same glorious orb that conquered darkness and cold, and concluded by explaining how the natural phenomena of every day occurrence respecting the sun's rise and fall, or the beginning and end of summer had been immortalised by the early Aryan into allegorical tales called the Solar Myths. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

# COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE AT CURREY ROAD.

Shortly after eight o'clock on Saturday night, the inmates of a large chawl, measuring about 180 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth, standing near to Currey Road Railway Station, became considerably alarmed by the ominous dropping of mortar from the walls and the creaking of the supporting timbers. Some had to be warned of the danger before they would go, while others panic-stricken, fled from the spot, and they were just in time to escape what would in all probability, have been death had they remained much longer. The first to notice the falling mortar was a *Purdasee* watchman outside who at once informed the people of the danger. He at the same time informed a policeman who ordered the families to leave the house. There were living in the building over a hundred mill-hands with their children. On learning what was likely to happen the people collected their household goods and chattels, and piled them outside on an open piece of ground. At half-past eight, a few minutes after the evacuation of the house, the walls bulged outwards. Then came the crackling of rafters, and with a crash the whole fabric came down, the roof falling into the interior. The ruins stood about eight feet high. Happily nobody sustained any injury. Some of the bricks and mortar were crumbled to dust and the timbers appeared flimsy and fragile. The owner of the chawl was a *bania*, named Maneckchund Nagsey. The unfortunate people were deprived of a home for that night, but they have by this time found other accommodation for themselves and their families.

# CRICKET.

J. N. PETIT ORPHANAGE C. C. *vs.* VENUS C. C.

A match played on Saturday between the J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage Cricket Club *vs.* the Venus Cricket Club. The former scored 40 runs and the latter 36. For the side of the Orphanage Messrs. Tata and Mehta, and the Venus Messrs. Unvalla and Udwadia bowled remarkably well ; and Messrs. Mehta and Chapger batted well. The chief feature in the fielding was that of Master Suntook, whose activity in stopping and throwing the ball was remarkably good. The Orphanage Club won the match by 4 runs.

The *Grashdanin* announces that a new company of Englishmen is being formed for the opening up of Siberia to commerce.

# HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang.)

## DISPUTED CLAIM TO FAMILY PROPERTY.

BURJORJEE DORABJEE PATEL AND OTHERS VS. DHUNBAI AND OTHERS.

The plaintiffs, the executor and executrixes of the last will of Hormusjee Ardasir Suntook, sought for a declaration that the defendants had no right or interest present, future, contingent or otherwise, to certain property, situated in Bazar Gate Street in the Fort ; that the plaintiffs are absolutely entitled thereto ; that the defendants, Dhunbai and Dadabhoy Nowroji, Davur may be restrained by injunction from hereafter putting forward any claim to the property ; that, if necessary, the indenture of trust, dated 2nd April, 1877, may be declared to be fraudulent and void as against the plaintiffs and other creditors of Nusserwanjee Ardasir Suntook, &c. Mr. Lang and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Mansulkhlul, Damodhar, and Jamsetjee, appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs case was this. In the year 1877, Nuseerwanjee Ardasir Suntok filed a suit in this Court against Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook, the surviving executor of the last will of Ardasir Hormusji Suntook, and against Hormasjee Ardesir Suntook, praying for the administration of the estate of Ardisir Hormusjee Suntook. The suit was ultimately dismissed, and by the decree therein Nusserwanjee Ardesir Suntook was ordered to pay the costs of Hormasjee Ardasir Suntook. In execution of the decree, Hormasjee attached a house in Bazar Gate Street, the property of Nusserwanjee. The defendant Dadabhoy Nowrojee Dawar claimed to be entitled to the house as one of the trustees of an indenture of trust, dated 2nd April, 1877, executed by Nusserwanjee, by which the latter conveyed the property to Dadabhoy and one Cursondas Nursey upon trusts, which were for Nusserwanjee for his life, and then for his wife, and sons. Dadabhoy claimed to be in possession of the house as such trustee and to have the attachment raised ; and in the month of August, 1882, he took out a summons with that object. Hormusjee opposed the claim, alleging that the trust was fraudulent and void as against the creditors of Nusserwanjee, and that the house was the property of Nusserwanjee himself. By an order made in December, 1882, the summons was dismissed with costs without prejudice to the rights of the parties to file a suit in respect of the subject-matter. No suit was ever filed by Dadabhoy or any other person claiming to be entitled to the property under the indenture of trust. The house was sold by the Court, and at the sale Hormusjee became the purchaser, and was put in possession and remained in possession, until his death. In March, 1888, Hormusjee entered into an agreement to sell the house, whereupon Dhunbai, wife of Nusserwanjee, put forward a claim under the indenture of trust ; and the purchase was not completed. Hormusjee died in December, 1888, appointing the plaintiffs his executor and executrices. Plaintiffs had since the death of Hormusjee been in possession of the house. They were desirous of selling the house, but were unable to do so in consequence of the claim put forward by Dhunbai. The plaintiff submitted that, by the order of the 11th December, 1882, it was decided that the indenture of trust did not confer any interest in the house upon the trustees, and that it was void. That decision was binding upon the defendant Dhunbai and upon her sons. The plaintiffs said they would contend, if necessary, that the indenture was void ; that it was made when Nusserwanjee was deeply involved in debt and in insolvent circumstances ; that the suit filed by him was a wholly fraudulent suit ; and that the indenture was executed with the intention of protecting the property.

The defendants denied that the indenture of trust was fraudulent, and stated that, at the time it was executed, Nusserwanjee was in very good circumstances and possessed of considerable property. Defendants further denied that the administration suit filed by Nusserwanjee against Hormusjee was a fraudulent and collusive suit. The fact was that Nusserwanjee and Hormusjee being brothers, were entitled in equal moieties to the residue of their father's estate. Hormusjee, in the year 1870, received much more than a moiety thereof ; and the consequence was that Nusserwanjee filed a suit in this Court ; and a decree was passed in the suit directing the accounts of the estate to be taken. Nusserwanjee afterwards got indebted to Marwarees ; and his brother Hormusjee, with the object of getting rid of the suit, bought up claims against him, and forced Nusserwanjee into the Insolvency Court. As the Official Assignee was unable to give security for the costs of the suit filed by Nusserwanjee within the time ordered ; and the suit, though a perfectly *bona-fide* one, and which, if it had proceeded, would have resulted in favour of Nusserwanjee, was dismissed only on the ground that the Official Assignee had not given security. Having got rid of the suit, Hormusjee got the petition of Nusserwanjee dismissed in the Insolvency Court. Defendants said that Nusserwanjee's life interest in the premises was not forfeited by his insolvency ; that he had an attachable interest ; and that only that interest was attached and bought by Hormusjee. They said that the rights of the wife and children of Nusserwanjee were not effected in any way by the order of the 11th December, 1882 ; and that the provisions of the indenture in their favour were perfectly good and valid, and that they are entitled to the full benefit and interest in the premises given them by the indenture.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

# THE SMUGGLING OF OPIUM.

At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Ellias Abraham was charged on remand with exporting opium without a license from the Collector of Opium. Mr. Rustumji Pestonji, the prosecutor, stated that since the last remand, inquiries had been made to trace the man, under whose instructions the accused exported the drug, but had failed to obtain any clue from the obstinacy of the prisoner in refusing to implicate any accomplice. To all appearances the prisoner assumed the responsibilities of the undertaking by signing the customs bill for the consignment of nine packages of dates, wherein the opium was found concealed. The Magistrate remarked that if such peoplewere allowed to roam at large they would continue to pursue these nefarious practices until brought to justice. His Worship pointed out to the prosecutor the advantage of carrying out his investigations with the co-operation of a police inspector. Mr. Rustim Pestonji meeting his Worship's view asked for a further remand, which was allowed. The Bench was willing to accept bail in Rs. 400. As the prisoner could not furnish it he was detained in jail.

# MILITARY NEWS.

Of the two bronze medals sent out to India by the Committee of the Royal Military Tournament, London, one has been awarded by Colonel Alexander, Inspector of Gymnasia, Bengal, to Lance-Corporal Copeland, 7th Dragoon Guards. At the Sirhind District Assault-at-Arms, held at Umballa on the 19th February last, Corporal Copeland won the 1st Prize, Bayonet *vs.* Bayonet also 1st Prize Best man at Arms.

Surgeon-Major A. S. Ried, I. M. S., having on the 6th April 1891 reported his arrival from furlough to England, is attached to the Allahabad Station Hospital for duty, pending orders from Army Head-quarters.

On the recommendation of a medical Board Lieutenant J. H. S. Murray, Royal Engineers, is permitted to proceed to England on leave, in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter granted to him by the Commander-in-Chief.

Under telegraphic instructions from Army Head-quarters, Surgeon S. C. Nandi, I. M. S., Allahabad District, is directed to proceed by the first available train to Calcutta and report himself to the Deputy Surgeon-General, Presidency District, for field service.

Surgeon H. Carr, M. S., attached to the Dinapore Station Hospital, was directed to take over medical charge of the Depot, 13th B. I., in addition to his other duties.

Captain the Hon. R T L Lawley, 7th Hussars, will shortly be seconded, from Jan. 23, for service as Military Secretary to Lord Wenlock, Governor of Madras ; and Capt J. S. Nicholson and Capt D Haig, Adjutant of the Regiment, who were lately promoted, will now obtain their troops from that date, the troop vacant by the decease of Capt Humm going to Lieut G L Holdsworth.

The bandmastership of the Royal Engineers at Chatham, vacant by the superannuation of Herr Sawerthal, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Sommer, late of the Nizams's band at Hyderabad. Mr. Sommer was formerly bandmaster to the Cameronians and left that regiment to enter the Nizam's service.

At the Sandhurst examinantion in June, twenty cadetships will be alloted to candidates for the Indian Staff Corps, and a further number at the December examination.

# MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha has addressed the following letter to the Members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation :—

BOMBAY, April 11.

Gentlemen,—May I draw your attention to the accompanying statement of Municipal finance which I have prepared in connection with the notice of motion standing in my name on the agenda paper ?

2. A calm and careful survey of the complete accounts for the quinqnennial period which ended on 31st March, 1890, will, it is to be presumed, enable you to realise at once how alarmingly rapid has been the growth of Municipal expenditure, and how imperative is the necessity of immediately curbing it, if any thing like greater security and soundness is to be imparted to Municipal finance in the coming future. That with the expansion of the city the Municipal requirements for better conservancy and sanitation should be larger from year to year, I am not prepared to deny. At the same time it would not be considered unreasonable to lay down the wholesome principle that the expenditure on such requirements could only be commensurate with the growth of our revenue. That such is not the case will, I dare say, be evident to you on a close study of the figures I have analysed from the detailed accounts given in the annual administration report.

3. It will be perceived that the expenditure is allowed to run at a speed which is more than double the pace at which the revenue increases—a condition of affairs altogether unwarranted by cannons of sound finance. In this connexion it is needful to remember that the largest increase is derived from Water and Halalcore taxes—taxes which are admittedly heavy and the subject of numerous well-founded and loud complaints by the ratepayers. It should also be remembered that local taxation is already considered burdensome, while we have very nigh reached the maximum limit of consolidated rates. And as for the town duties, it would be unwise to aggravate the present dissatisfaction with Municipal administration by attempting to augment them without further conclusive evidence of the dire necessity of such a course.

4. Under the circumstances, it may be reasonably asked whether the growth of expenditure in the ratio of double the increase of revenue is a healthy symptom of Municipal finance. If, on the one hand, our resources are not considerable, however elastic they may be, and, if on the other, our annual liabilities in connexion with the public borrowing increase, while the expenditure in the Health and Engineering departments is allowed to grow uncontrolled, is there no ground for apprehending that sooner or later the Municipal finances may be seriously embarrassed ?

5. If we have reasons to apprehend that such may soon be the case, then, is it not necessary to husband our resources, curtail many an over-grown and over-paid establishment (though the Commissioner and the departmental heads persist in stating the contrary) intitute economies here and there and keep a strict watch ward over all branches of expenditure. Far be it from us that efficiency should be impaired. But is it too much to suppose that the efficiency, such as we have at present, cannot be effected with greater economy. Where are the proofs that we are not spending more than we ought ; that for the monies spent anything like a reasonable account is given and satisfactory equivalent rendered to the taxpayers ?

6. But it is not only on the grounds above set forth that it is necessary for us to put our Municipal house in order. There are prospective expenses of a serious character looming dismally in the near future, such as the proposed charges for extra police, and additional interest charges, which sooner or later will have to be incurred in respect of fresh borrowings for sanitary and other works. Moreover, beyond these are the unknown charges which are constantly sprung like a mine on the Corporation by the Provincial Government, whenever it can find a plausible pretext to shelve its own just burdens on the shoulders of the Municipality. When all these facts and contingencies are taken into consideration, I am sure you will at once agree with me in thinking that it is imperatively necessary to retrench and rigidly control expenditure.

7. I think now is the time to make a serious effort. There is no bolt yet in the blue Municipal vault. The horizon seems clear, but it foreshadows dark clouds, and it is impossible to say how soon they may gather and overtake the city's finances. Is it not time that we should be fore-armed ?

8. I refrain from further troubling you with my reasons on this question as you shall have opportunity to hear me on it at greater length when my motion is before you for disposal. Meanwhile it is to be hoped that the matter will receive that serious and impartial consideration which it deserves. We all of us have one common interest to serve, namely, the interest and welfare of the city. If Local Self-Government is to be a reality rather than a sham, let us embrace the opportunity to show how far we are alive to the requirements of the city and how far we are prepared to meet them compatible with our limited resources and the existing burden of local taxation.—I am &c.

DINSHA EDULJI WACHA.

## MUNICIPAL FINANCE, 1885-86 COMPARED WITH 1891-92.

REVENUE.

| | | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|
| The Revenue Proper ......in 1885-86 | Rs. 34,01,814 | |
| The Estimates ......for 1891-92 | „ 38,56,115 | |
| Increase.. | Rs. 4,54,301 = | 13 |
| The Halalcore and Water Cess in 1885-86 was | Rs. 9,82,156 | |
| The Estimates for 1891-92* are | „ 17,68,760 | |
| Increase.. | Rs. 7,86,604 = | 80 |
| Total Revenue in 1885-86* was | Rs. 43,83,970 | |
| The Estimates for 1891-92* are | „ 56,24,875 | |
| Increase.. | Rs, 12,40,905 = | 28 |
| The average actual Revenue ordinary for the 5 years ended 1889-90, for which there are complete accounts, is | Rs. 36,97,526 | |
| The Estimates for 1891-92 are | „ 38,56,115 | |
| Therefore the Increase over 5 years' average is | Rs. 1,58,589 = | 4 |
| The average actual Revenue of Water and Halalcore Cess for the 5 years ended 1889-90, for which there are complete accounts, is | Rs. 12,56,606 | |
| The Estimate (exclusive of Workshop and Fire Brigade receipts) are | „ 17,68,760 | |
| Therefore the Increase over 5 years' average is | Rs. 5,12,157 = | 40 |
| The average of actual Total Revenue for the 5 years ended 1889-90 is | Rs. 49,54,132 | |
| The Estimates for 1891-92 (exclusive of Workshop and Fire Brigade Receipts) are | „ 56,24,875 | |
| Therefore the Increase over 5 years' average is | Rs. 6,70,743 = | 13 |

* Do not include Fire Brigade and Workshop Receipts.

EXPENDITURE.

| | | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|
| The Total Expenditure in 1885-86 was.. | Rs. 39,77,034 | |
| The Estimates ........ for 1891-92 are.... | „ 63,39,675 | |
| Increase.. | Rs. 23,62,641 = | 60 |
| The average of Total Expenditure for 5 years ended 1889-90, for which there are complete accounts, is | Rs. 48,41,928 | |
| The Estimates for 1891-92 | „ 63,39,675 | |
| Therefore the increase on 5 years' average is | Rs. 14,97,747 = | 31 |

The expenditure under the 3 following heads compare thus :—

| Heads. | 1885-86. | Estimates 1891-92. | Increase over 1885-86. | Percentage of increase. | Average of 5 years ended 1889-90. | Increase in Estimate of 1891-92 over 5 years' average. | Percentage of Inc. over 5 years' average. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public Health | 909322 | 14,26,279 | 4,26,957 | 42 | 10,88,345 | 3,37,934 | 31 |
| Public Works | 964842 | 17,29,298 | 17,64,456 | 79 | 12,00,076 | 5,29,222 | 44 |
| Municipal Debt | 787527 | 18,08,252 | 10,20,725 | 130 | 13,96,917 | 4,11,335 | 30 |

SUMMARY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Since 1885-86 the growth of the Revenue is equal to | 28 Per cent. |
| Since 1885-86 the growth of the Expenditure equal to | 60 „ |
| The Estimated Revenue for 1891-92, compared with the actual average of the 5 years ending 1889-90, exceeds by | 13 „ |
| The Estimated Expenditure, 1889-90, exceeds by | 37 „ |
| Since 1885-86 the growth of Public Health Expenditure is equal to | 42 „ |
| Since 1885-86 the growth of Public Works Expenditure is equal to | 79 „ |
| Since 1885-86 the growth of Municipal Debt Expenditure is equal to | 130 „ |

DINSHA EDULJI WACHA.

Bombay, 9th April, 1891.

# METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

## GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 12th April, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·848 |
| Temperature of the Air | 80·9 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 75·6 |
| Dew Point | 73·6 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0·791 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | 0·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) | 85·7 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | 75·9 |
| General Directions of Wind* | NNE, WNW, NW, NNW. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* | 286 |

*From midnight to midnight.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Lanark, 1,973 tons, Captain W B Cross, cleared yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

The B I S N Co's Steamship Navasa, 1,932 tons, Captain J B Macfadyen, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Drachenfels, 1,459 tons, Captain T Lintig, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Hamburg with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

The steam-ship Knight of St. George, 2,999 tons, Captain J Bevis, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Shields, with a cargo of 4,959 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

The steam-ship Lancashire, 2,507 tons, Captain C H Harris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of 5,023 tons coals and Major and Mrs Stevenson and child as cabin passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

The steam-ship Annie Barrow, 2,004 tons, Captain E Bindon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull via Karachi, with a cargo of 3,300 tons coal, and the following passengers :—Mr R Bosworth Smith, Mr H Bewley, and seven deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Beyts, Craig and Co.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th April 1891.

Rules for Quarantine against Plague have been made by the Government of Bombay, with the previous sanotion of the Governor General in Council : they have effect from the 28th ultimo in the Ports of Aden, Periu and the Somali Coast as a temporary measure.

## VESSELS IN DOCKS.—April 13.

### PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Mechigan | 1939 | Downing | B | W & A Graham & Co |
| „ Calder | 400 | Taylor | C | B & P S N Co. |
| „ City of Canterbury | 2242 | Whish | D | Sir C Forbes & Co |
| „ Lady Palmer | 1807 | Smith | F | J McKintosh & Co |
| „ L Charlemont | 2055 | Dunn | H | K Nixon & Co |
| „ Loodhiana | 2140 | Hugill | K | B I S N Co |
| „ Wai | .. | ...... | L | Shepherd & Co |
| „ Kaveri | .. | Nacoda | L | Shepherd & Co |
| „ Athabasca | 1645 | Jones | M | J Mackintosh & Co |
| „ Vectis | 1450 | Stoome | N | W&A Graham & Co |
| „ Oberone | 1763 | Grate | O | J Mackintosh & Co |
| „ Drachenfels | 1459 | Lintig | P | Glade & Co |

### VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | No. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. D. Balduino | 3044 | Cruciani | 3 | F Bozzoni. |
| „ Bellagio | 2531 | Blacklock | 7 | W&A Graham & Co |
| „ Inchlonga | 1943 | Heneberry | 9 | K Nixon & Co |
| „ Inchmarlo | 1923 | Eno | 10 | K Nixon & Co |
| „ Deccan | 2022 | Bray | 12 | Hajee Cassum |
| „ Pemba | 986 | Houstoun | 15 | B I S N Co |

## ARRIVALS.

| April | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Annie Barrow (s) | Bindon | Hull, March 11. |
| | Assam (s) | Webber | Aden, April 7. |
| | Lancashire (s) | Harris | Cardiff, March 21. |

## DEPARTURES.

| April | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Khandalla (s) | Alexander | Calcutta, &c. |
| | Assyria (s) | Houstoun | Persian Gulf. |
| | Lanark (s) | Cross | Rangoon. |
| | Futtay Khare (brig) | Nacoda | Colombo, &c. |

The steamer Nevasa, Captain Macfadyen, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Kt. of St. George, for Marseilles.
„ Kt. Companion, for Antwerp.
„ Drachenfels, for Hamburg and Bremen.
„ Lancashire, for Antwerp.
„ Lizzie, for Trieste and Venice.
„ Karagola, for K. Coast and Karachi.
„ Assam, for Aden.
„ Amana, for Marseilles.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—April 13.

From London.

Clyde s—7 cases cheese, B Khanmahomed.

Rome s—23 cases printing paper, M A M Shurufally ; 20 cases port, invalids, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 1 cask rectified spirit, Eduljee Bazonjee.

Thames s—311 cases candles, A H Heptoolabhoy ; 8 cases cheese, ham, and bacon, Bull and Co ; 150 cases candles, N Hasonally ; 30 bales printing papers, M A Essabhoy and Co ; 19 packages papers, S A S Dawood ; 25 bottles quick silver, M Tribhowandas ; 4 cases perambulators, &c., Bolton and Co ; 1 case printed books, B S Vaidya and Co ; 6 cases confectionery, E Peer Khan ; 50 cases rectified spirit, Sorabjee Cowasjee ; 46 cases brandy, quinine, &c, S H Bottliwalla ; 20 cases beer and stout, 30 cases champagne, and 2 hogsheads whisky, Phipson and Co.

From Glasgow.

Hispania s—1 hogshead whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Thames s—100 cases brandy and 35 cases claret, Jamsetjee Framjee and Co ; 100 cases claret, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From Trieste.

Imperator s—34 cases writing papers, M A Essabhoy and Co ; 6 packages writing papers, C A Rahim and Brothers.

From Hull.

Ebro s—82 cases sodawater, empty bottles, Sodder and Co.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—April 13.

For Liverpool.

City of Canterbury s—501 cwts myrabollams, Bayts Craig and Co ; 1,395 cwts myrabollams, H Gokaldas ; 2,000 cwts wheat, and 2,025 cwts myrabollams, Heerji Govindjee ; 1,050 cwts myrabollams, and 160 cwts wild Turmeric, S Ramjee ; 4,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 100 bales cotton, fly O Khimjae ; 15 bales wool, Keeka Koosall ; 300 bales cotton, Nansee Damjee ; 350 bales wool, G Toolseedas 3,578 cwts myrabollamas, Premjee Kessowjee ; 100 bales cotton, Framjee Sands and Co ; 300 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 150 cwts wild turmeric, A Hassum ; 457 cwts bones, R Fazul.

For Hull.

Athabasca s—2,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

For Antwerp.

Lord Charlemont s—3,999 cwts linseed, Ernsthausen and Co ; 602 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 680 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

Kt Companion s—3,999 cwts linseed, and 10,500 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, D Nanjee and Co ; 3,500 cwts wheat, P Takarsee ; 1,875 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 18,009 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co.

For Havre.

Indrapura s—8,001 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co ; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, John Fachiri ; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 2,700 bales cotton, Gaddun Bythell and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Vectis s—1000 cwts mustarseed, John Fachiri ; 650 cwts groundnuts, A Blaschek and Co ; 1000 cwts mustardseed, John Fachiri

For Hamburg.

Lady Palmer s—685 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 330 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Drachenfels s—795 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 275 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 675 cwts myrabollams, E Spinner and Co ; 860 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Bremen.

Drachenfels s—1,030 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co ; 710 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Marseilles.

Michigan s—2,100 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers

For Genoa.

D Balduino s—3,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, A Balascheck and Co.

For Leghorn.

D Balduino s—1,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.

For Venice.

Lizzie s—940 bales cotton, Goddum Bythell and Co.

For Trieste.

Lizzie s—880 bales cotton, Goddum Bythell and Co.

The will of Prince Napoleon has been lodged with a Geneva notary, and will only be opened in the presence of all interested.

A meeting of the principal members of the Bonaparte family is, it appears, to be held in San Remo, where the Empress Eugenie has been staying for some time. According to the reports current, this family council has been convened with a view to arranging the re-organisation of the party. Prince Louis Napoleon left Tiflis on the 19th inst., via Batoum on leave of absence.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.—April 13.

Stevenson, Major, Bo, D A A G, off leave, from England.
Saunders, Lieut, Beng, D A C Genl, off leave, from England.
Row, Lieut, Beng, 44th Goorkhas, off leave, from England.
Mallins, Surgn-Major, Ms, 1st Lancers H C, off leave, from England.
Lynch, Col, Punj Highland L I, from Peshawar.
Singh, Surgn, Beng, Med Staff, on duty, from England.

## DEPARTURES.—April 13.

Saunders, Lieut, Beng, D A C Genl, off leave, to Meerut.
Row, Lieut, Beng, 44th Goorkhas, off leave, to Shillong.
Hennell, Major, Beng, 1st Hampshire, on promotion, to Bareilly.
Barrows, 2nd Lt, Bo, 1st North Lanc, on joining, to Khamptee.
Roven, 2nd Lt, Ms, 14th Ms Infy, on duty, to Bellary.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th April, 1891.

Bombay Light Horse.

1. Members are requested to return their carbines to head-quarters as early as possible.

2. There will be a double ride at the School on Wednesday morning, the 15th instant. All members are invited to attend. Plain clothes.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain
Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th April, 1891.

1. The following drills will take place for No. 2, Battery at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

To-day, Friday, } 5-45 p.m. Gun drill.
Thursday, 5-45 p.m. Squad drill.

2. There will be class-firing for No. 2 Battery at the Coorla Range, on Wednesday and Saturday next. Train leaves the Byculla Station at 5-40 a.m. (local time). Carbines will be issued to members on the evenings of drills for that Battery between the hours of 5 and 7. Members will apply for the same at once.

3. There will be a meeting for the members of No. 2 Battery on Friday next, the 17th instant, at 9 p.m. for the purpose of electing a Lieutenant and a 2nd Lieutenant of that Battery. Members are requested to attend.

4. The prizes will be distributed on Saturday next, the 18th instant, at 9 p.m., at the Town Hall by the General Officer Commanding the District.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

# HIGH COURT.—April 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

337-90—Ardesir, H and D—Rustomji Byramji Colabawalla vs Narandas Purmanund—Mansuklal D and J.
304-90—Wadia, and G—Tribhowan Venarsy vs Chakooju Hurjewan and others—Jefferson, B D and K and M B B.
363-88—Craigie, L and O—Kessowjee Damodher Jairam vs Wajjee Korejee and another—Little, S, F and N
492-90—T A Bland—Ramchundra Gunnoojee vs Hormusjee Maneckjee Dadachanji and others—Nanu and H.
656-90—Bicknell and M—Eduljee Aslajee Daroowalla vs Perozbai and others—Chitnis M and M,
657-90—Khunderao M—Bai Shri Mahaluxmibai vs Ramkrishna Balal and others—Janardhun U.
613-90—In person—Ballaram Gungaram vs Hasilkhan bin Allumkhan—In person.
148-89—Wadia and G—Cursetjee Nowrojee Davur vs Ratanbai and others—Bomonjee and H, P and R and N and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Telang.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

70-91—Roughton and B—Rustomjee Pallonjee Mullana vs Maria de Souza and another.
71-91—In person—The Bombay Freighters' Association vs Ruttonchund Vunmallu.
651-90—Payne, G and S—Jora Lala and others vs Dewjee Ramjee.
73-91—In person—The Bombay Freighters' Association vs Mohanjee Purmanund.
74-91—In person—The Bombay Freighters' Association vs Dulsookh Mugonlal.
75-91—In person—The Bombay Freighters' Association vs Magaulal Golabchund.
76-91—In person—The Bombay Freighters' Association vs. Chapsy Jewandas.
107-91—Little, S, F and N—Birdhichund Damodherdas and another vs Pathan Alladin Goolam Moostafa—M H Khan.
109-91—Mulji, B B—Narandas Panachund vs Hurdevdas Hanmantram.
115-91—In person—Motilal Panachand vs Shrikisson Aburchund and another.
128-91—Khunderao M—Sitanath Gopinath vs Narayen Manaji and others.
137-91—Craigie L and O—P Bever and another vs Shaik Alladin.
144-91—Mansuklal D and J—Gumna Nanji and others vs Radhabai and others.
154-91—Little, S, F and N—Ebrahim Haji Sheriffina vs Nowroji Cowasji Mestry—T A Bland.
157-91—In person—Nurshire Balkrishna vs L A Kine and another.
159-91—Janardhun and A—Sukdievdas Ramnarayen and others vs Ramjeedas Jankidas and others.

For a decree in terms of the Award.

565-90.—Chitnis, M. and M.—Motibai vs. Valabdas Balmukundas and others—Tyabjee and D.

Defended New Long Causes.

348-90—Mansuklal, D and J—Burjorjee Dorabjee Patel and another vs Dhunbai and others—Payne, G and S, and in person—Part heard.
63-91—In person—Joao Antone vs Mungul Raghoo and another—Payne, G and S.
78-91—Little, S, F and N—A Turner vs Javervahoo and others—Conroy and B, P G and S, and J B D and K.
91-91—Ardesir, H and D—Bai Sona alias Maneck vs Bai Dayakore and another M H Khan.
92-91—Payne, G and S—Davidass Mitha and another vs Motivahoo and another—Conroy and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice Farran.)

For Judgment.

399-90—D S Garud—Manalal Raghunathdas vs Ramanund Hurdayal and others—Payne, G and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

468-90—Little, S, F and N—Goculdas Madhowji vs Framji Cursetji Mazagonwalla—Payne, G and S. Part heard.
38-91—In person—Esmail Ebrahim vs Haroon Oosman and others—Bicknell and M—Part heard.
146-90—M H Khan—Rughunath Damodhur vs Janardhun Gopal and others—Tyabjee and D (not to be called on till Thursday next.)
616-90—Ardesir, H and D—Balkisondas Narondas vs Allybhoy Moola Hassonally—Pestonjee and R.
341-90—Thakurdas, D, and C—Datoobhai Ebrahim vs Karim Mahomed Jamal—Khunderao M.
724-89—Balkrishna and D—Soorjee Vussonjee vs Somalee Sala Mahomed Hassam.
530-90—Little S, F, and N—C A Beyts and another vs Pandas Kessowji and others—Chitnis M and M,
576-90—J C Cama—Fatmabibee and another vs Fatmabibee and others—Tyabji and D.
101-90—Macfarlane, E. and H—Rughoonath Jaising vs Ram Bhugwan—Jefferson, B, D, and K.
19-91—Thakurdas, D and C—Goolamhoosen Mooraj vs Dharamdas Assanund—Ardesir, H and D.

# BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th April, 1891, compared with the statement of the 31st March :—

| | March 31. | | | April 7. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liabilities. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Capital paid up | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 47,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 47,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Deposits, &c. | 2,01,59,164 | 0 | 11 | 2,31,82,543 | 0 | 3 |
| Other Deposits, &c. | 5,50,04,977 | 10 | 11 | 5,30,61,833 | 14 | 3 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | 19,76,631 | 4 | 6 | 9,44,454 | 13 | 11 |
| Sundries | 24,56,376 | 3 | 9 | 24,62,.67 | 5 | 10 |
| Rs. | 10,42,97,149 | 4 | 1 | 10,43,54,099 | 2 | 3 |
| Assets. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Government Securities | 95,76,768 | 8 | 0 | 86,83,547 | 0 | 0 |
| Other authorized Invtmts | 73,92,360 | 4 | 0 | 74,31,850 | 4 | 0 |
| Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities | 99,90,169 | 14 | 11 | 1,01,10,147 | 15 | 6 |
| Credits on do. | 72,44,654 | 0 | 0 | 61,54,172 | 15 | 1 |
| Bills discounted, &c. | 2,49,92,428 | 2 | 8 | 2,57,94,462 | 6 | 3 |
| Balances with other Banks | 8,19,541 | 9 | 10 | 8,25,791 | 15 | 5 |
| Bullion | 10,63,922 | 10 | 5 | 10,61,218 | 4 | 8 |
| Dead Stock | 12,25,284 | 12 | 6 | 12,25,406 | 7 | 6 |
| Stamps | 12,157 | 8 | 4 | 11,861 | 6 | 3 |
| Sundries | 12,10,812 | 5 | 11 | 15,32,207 | 10 | 8 |
| Cash, &c., at Head Office | 2,59,47,261 | 7 | 8 | 2,49,40,559 | 9 | 2 |
| Do. at Branches | 1,48,21,787 | 15 | 10 | 1,65,82,873 | 3 | 9 |
| Rs. | 10,42,97,149 | 4 | 1 | 10,43,54,099 | 2 | 3 |

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 7th April, 1891 :—

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Liabilities. | | |
| Treasury Balance at Head Office | 14,71,688 | Inc. |
| Do. at Branches | 15,51,691 | „ |
| Other Deposits | 19,40,144 | Dec. |
| Post Bills | 10,32,176 | „ |
| Assets. | | |
| Bank's Investments | 8,53,732 | Dec. |
| Loans | 1,19,978 | Inc. |
| Accounts of Credit | 10,90,481 | Dec. |
| Mercantile Bills | 8,02,034 | Inc. |
| Cash at Head Office | 10,06,701 | Dec. |
| Do. at Branches | 17,61,085 | Inc. |

A man named Pitman, not the father of phonetics but an American of Cincinnati, has just been setting up what appears to be a unique claim to connection with greatness. His link with the past is that he once shook hands with the poet Crabbe, and yet he does not claim that there oozed from it any literary inspiration. But Crabbe had often shaken hands with John Wesley ; and, argues Mr. Pitman, triumphantly, "I am probably the only living man who has ever shaken hands with a man who shook the hand of Wesley.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

**The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.**

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

AIR GUNS, capital for Target practice and small Game. Smaller size Rs. 35. Larger size Rs. 50. Complete with pellets and darts. Polished Walnut Case to lock, Rs. 5 extra.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MANDOLINS.—A large Assortment of this now popular Stringed Instrument to select from ; also Books of Instructions, with songs and accompaniments for same.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

ELEPHANTA.—The Fine New Steam-Launch "VICTORIA," runs frequently to the Island. Fare Rs. 5, and is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS. For Terms apply to THOS. COOK AND SON, Rampart Row.

TO LET, early in May, FURNISHED BUNGALOW, spacious and cool, on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill. Apply "M. N.," care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET.—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. A. H. D. PRICE'S Furniture, Cottage Piano, &c., THIS DAY, at 1 p.m., at No. 34, Tent, opposite Y. M. C. Association Rooms.

ON VIEW.—Mr. J. T. BRANSON'S Furniture, Cottage Piano, by Soundy & Co., at Edington's House, Mazagon, TO BE SOLD on 15th inst.

LOST.—BULL TERRIER DOG, name "BENA" on Collar. Rs. 5 reward. Apply Mr. ROWBOTHAM, 7, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—A CHESNUT WALER MARE, aged, height 15-1, thoroughly broken to saddle, and has carried a Lady. Price Rs. 250. Also a Grey Hungarian Mare, age 6 years, height 15½ in. broken to harness, suitable for a victoria, or brougham. Price Rs. 350. Both mares are open to offer, can be seen at STEPHENS & SONS, Veterinary Surgeons, Girgaum.

THE reasons why Motivala's preparations, viz. his Cough and Dinner Pills, Dysenrodyne, Diarrhœa Drops, Tooth powder and Ringworm powder have succeeded are that they are CHEAP, EFFICACIOUS and HARMLESS. See handbills for opinions of the press, medical and lay certificates from Europeans and Natives. Manufacturer S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, by the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, ASSISTANTS in the Stationery, Games, Arms and Ammunition Departments. Apply by letter stating qualifications, age, and salary expected with copies of certificates.

WANTED, in LANOULEE or KHANDHALLA, for the months of May and part of June, a small furnished house, with Stables. State situation and rent, etc. Address "INQUEST," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a HEAD BILLIARD MARKER. Applicants must speak English and be thoroughly profficient in marking at Billiards and all Games of Pool. Wages Rs. 20 per Mensem. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Royal Bombay Yacht Club.

WANTED, a WEAVING MASTER for an up-country Mill (close to Railway Station.) Applicants should be well up in the Art, and experienced. Apply "J. H.," care of this Paper.

SPARE AMMUNITION for No. 2 AIR GUN, bullets 1,000, Rs. 2 ; 1 dozen darts, Rs. 1-8 ; Springs, Rs. 3, Spare Ammunition for No. 3 Air Gun, 500 bullets, Rs. 2 ; 1 doz. darts Rs. 2 ; Spring replaced, Rs. 3.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

IVANHOE, Sir Arthur Sullivan's new Opera. S. ROSE and Co. are now registering orders for this work. Please apply early, S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisne. Rates moderate.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY, and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

FRENCH COFFEE, as used in PARIS. 10 As. per ¼ lb Tin. BERMUDA ARROWROOT in Bottles and Tins. PEARSE, Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, Soft Wool, Neat Assorted Shades. Really Cheap. Rs. 10 per doz. All sizes.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

EUROPEAN LADY, of long experience in TUITION, desires to GIVE PRIVATE LESSONS in French, German and English, Conversationally and Gramatically. Also Evening Classes. Address "MADAME," care of this Office.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter. Cannanore : —All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES ! ! ! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette.*

### WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.

IT is the Water of Life. The most Powerful, Efficacious Destroyer of the Deadly Microbe. Cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Kidney, and all Blood Diseases. Rs. 15 per Jar. Pamphlets of Testimonials sent Post free.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER Co.,  
(FACTORY No. 12.)  
111, Oxford Street, London, W.  
SOLE DEPOT FOR INDIA AND BURMAH,  
23, Rampart Row.  
PHILLIPS & Co., LD., CHEMISTS,  
Sole Sub-Agents for Bombay Presidency.  
The only places for the genuine stuff.

### KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

**COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug, and may be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in small Tins.**

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

### MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.  
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.  
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,  
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

### REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,  
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,  
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.  
Indents executed with care and promptitude.  
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.  
All agency business undertaken.

### SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse ceper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15 : double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

### DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,  
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,  
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
### GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.  
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

### REAL IVORY HANDLED CUTLERY.

GUARANTEED PURE STEEL. Of the very Best Quality, with through Tang. Table and Dessert KNIVES and CARVERS. A small supply just received by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,  
House Furnishers and Billiard Table Makers,  
18, Marine Street.

### INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*,  
and a Lecture by  
F. BEAUCLERK.  
Price 8 Annas,  
CAN BE HAD AT  
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."  
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.  
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.  
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HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes :—"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

### CELANDINE,

CERTAIN  
CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent

60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

See you get "CELANDINE." Price 12 Annas Per Bottle. Refuse Substitutes.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.  
SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN FORT.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th April, 1891, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Waghjee Corejee, by virtue of a mortgage deed dated 4th November, 1887, and on account and risk of the mortgagor. Bai Dhunbaijee, widow of Dhanjibhoy Nusserwanjee Cama.

LOT No. 1.—THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th April, 1891, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

Firstly.—All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement about 189 and 6-9 square yards, situate on the south side of Nanabhoy Lane, within the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector under old No. 183, new No. 5036, old Survey Nos. 1141 and 1142, new Survey No. 9410, standing in the name of the said Bai Dhunbaijee, widow, together with the house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 1652, street No. 7, and bounded on the east by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the west by the property of new Survey No. 9409, standing in the Collector's books in the name of Bai Awabai, widow and executrix of Framjee Shapoorjee Cooper, on the north by the said Nanabhoy Lane, and on the south by a sweeper's passage.

LOT No 2.—THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th April, 1891, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

Secondly.—All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement 180 and 6-9 square yards, registered by the Collector under old No. 164, new No. 5014, old Survey Nos. 1139, and 1140, new Survey No. 9411, standing in the Collector's books in the name of the said Bai Dhunbaijee, widow, situated on the southside of Nanabhoy Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 1653, street No. 9, and bounded on the west by property hereinbefore firstly described, on the east by property of new Survey No. 9112, registered in the Collector's book in the name of Rustamjee Cawasjee, on the north by the said Nanabhoy Lane, and on the south by sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, April 14, 1891.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 13.

IN addition to the telegraphic advices under Saturday's date included in our report of that evening, another message, since to hand, through Reuter reports an advance of ⅛d. in the price of Consols at 96⅜ ; and a further withdrawal of about £200,000 in Gold from the Bank of England for Germany. The quantity of Cotton in sight, omitted from Saturday's New York telegram, is wired as 7,930,000 bales against 7,900,000 in sight at the end of the previous week.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at Head Office | Dec. | Rs. | 3,70,037 |
| " " Branches | Inc. | " | 6,08,578 |
| Other Deposits | Dec. | " | 69,522 |
| Government Securities | Inc. | " | 2,80,607 |
| Loans | Inc. | " | 1,67,383 |
| Bills Discounted | Dec. | " | 63,926 |
| Cash with other Banks | Inc. | " | 20,674 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | Dec. | " | 3,14,202 |

The absence of any movement in the rates of discount during the past week indicated the continuance of the unusual condition of ease which has been a remarkable financial feature of the present season ; and the statement of affairs of the Presidency Bank issued this afternoon shows the situation, as far as that institution is concerned, to have been virtually unchanged on Saturday afternoon from that disclosed at the end of the previous week. The slight decrease of some three lakhs in the Cash balance shown by the Return is neither here nor there at this time of the year, and, as will be seen from the figures which we give above, only a portion of this diminution is due to trade requirements, the net increase of which, owing to some increase in Loans and a slight falling off in Private Deposits on the one hand, and a trifling decrease in Bills Discounted on the other, is represented by 1¾ lakh.

COTTON has been dull in tone with only a small business passing, and prices generally have given way Re. 1 per candy. The purchasers by the Mills have aggregated only 950 bales, made up of 300 Mowa, at Rs. 179 ; 200 Akote, at Rs. 160 ; 200 Barsee, at Rs. 183 ; 100 Bhownugger, at Rs. 167½ ; and 50 bales each of Viraval, at Rs. 155 ; Bhagalkote, at Rs 165 ; and Bengals, at Rs. 159 ; while for exports 700 bales have been taken, consisting of 200 bales each of Mowa, at Rs. 179 ; Akote, at Rs. 160 ; and Julgaum, at Rs. 164 ; and 100 Viraval, at Rs. 157 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to a moderate extent only to-day, and the price of *White Pessy* has declined one anna per cwt. for each quality, say to Rs. 5-1-0 for 91 per cent., and Rs. 5-0-0 for 85 per cent. Other descriptions are unchanged in value, and the market closed steady.

SEEDS have not shown a larger volume of business, but the tone of the market has become firm, and prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have advanced ½ to 1 anna per cwt., our quotations now being :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed | Rs. 6-5-6 | to Rs. 6-7-6 | per owt |
| Rapeseed, Guzerat Yellow | " 7-13-0 | to " 7-14-0 | " |
| Do. Cawnpore do. | " 7-7-0 | to " 7-9-0 | " |
| Do. do. Red | " 6-10-0 | to " 6-15-0 | " |

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 12,456 | bales. |
| Wheat | 48,297 | owts. |
| Linseed | 32,707 | " |
| Rapeseed | 12,020 | " |
| Gingelly | 3,543 | " |
| Poppyseed | 684 | " |
| Groundnuts | 3,903 | " |
| Castorseed | 1,567 | " |

FREIGHTS are quieter, and lower rates, by 6d. per ton, have been occasionally accepted to-day for April-May shipment.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling this morning, at Saturday afternoon rates of 1s. 5 3-32d. for Demand Bank Bills, and 1s. 5 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and closed at an advance of 1-32d. Merchants' Bills were placed to a fair amount in the morning, at 1s. 5 5-16d. for April delivery, for three months' sight Credits : but in the afternoon nothing below 11-32d. could be done. Not much has been passing in the Bank media of remittance ; but Telegraphic has been quoted at 1s. 5⅛d for May, and 1s. 5 4-32d. for June transfer. We quote ready.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 5⅛d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 5 3-32d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 5 7-32d. | " |
| Credits do. | 1s. 5 11-32d. | " |
| Francs 3 months' sight | 1·82½ | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been active to-day. A Bank having come out as a buyer, and some advance in rates for Fours, both for Money and Account has been established. At one time the cash price was quoted at 105¾, with the two accounts at 105 9-16 and 105 5-16, respectively ; but at the close, quotations were 105⅝ for Money, 105¼ for the next settlement, and 105½ for the 1st June account.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill Scrip is steady generally at our last quotations, and otherwise the market shows little change.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 11th April as compared with the statement of the 4th April, 1891 :—

| LIABILITIES. | | April 4.<br>Rs. | April 11.<br>Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities | | 33,50,000 | 33,50,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | | 49,33,258 | 45,63,221 |
| Do. do. at Branches | | 41,01,732 | 47,10,310 |
| Other Deposits | | 4,43,97,127 | 4,43,27,605 |
| Post Bills | | 9,191 | 10,118 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn | | 22,33,490 | 25,51,807 |
| | Rs. | 6,90,24,798 | 6,95,13,061 |
| ASSETS. | | | |
| Govt. & other authorized Securities | | 77,40,648 | 80,21,255 |
| Cash Credits on do. do. | | 78,88,828 | 81,94,529 |
| Loans do. do. | | 67,94,388 | 69,61,771 |
| Current Accounts overdrawn | | 3,499 | 3,052 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | | 1,83,42,144 | 1,82,78,218 |
| Stamps, &c. | | 24,981 | 24,915 |
| Dead Stock | Rs. 6,77,052 | | |
| Amt. applied in reduction | 2,85,000 | | |
| | | 3,91,992 | 3,92,052 |
| Bullion | | 5,08,101 | 6,00,580 |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents | | 3,59,256 | 3,79,930 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | | 2,69,70,961 | 2,66,56,759 |
| | Rs. | 6,90,24,798 | 6,95,13,061 |

## GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1890-91 are reported as follows :—

In the month of February 1891.

| | Gold.<br>Rs. | Silver.<br>Rs. | Total.<br>Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imports | 39,45,625 | 1,19,56,110 | 1,59,01,735 |
| Exports | 24,47,433 | 3,05,845 | 27,13,277 |
| Net Imports | 15,38,192 | 1,16,50,265 | 1,31,88,458 |

To the end of the month of February 1891.—(Progressive).

| | Gold.<br>Rs. | Silver.<br>Rs. | Total.<br>Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imports | 6,09,53,112 | 14,39,34,467 | 20,48,87,519 |
| Exports | 80,61,000 | 1,13,93,006 | 1,94,34,006 |
| Net Imports | 5,28,92,112 | 13,25,61,461 | 18,54,53,573 |

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1890-91 :—

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

| | Calcutta.<br>Rs. | Bombay.<br>Rs. | Total.<br>Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In the month of February 1891 | 45,95,127 | 53,26,283 | 99,21,410 |
| To the end of the month of February 1891 (Progressive) | 3,58,00,112 | 8,48,26,243 | 12,06,26,655 |

Coined and Examined.

| | Calcutta.<br>Rs. | Bombay.<br>Rs. | Total.<br>Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In the month of February 1891 | 49,66,021 | 67,00,024 | 1,16,66,045 |
| To the end of the month of February 1891 (Progressive) | 3,42,92,542 | 8,87,88,703 | 12,30,81,245 |

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in Code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at the risk of senders.

Cable Santa Elena-Payta, right.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CRUICKSHANK—March 11, at Ebury-street, S W, wife of A W Cruickshank, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

SINKINSON—March 18, at Rome, widow of E J Sinkinson, LL D, Financial Secretary to the Supreme Government of India, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GILBERT—GREEN—March 18, at Christ Church, Worthing, Lieut-Col E W Gilbert, late 5th Batt Royal Fusiliers, son of the late Rev E Gilbert, Vicar of Hardingstone, Northamptonshire, to Amy Mary, daughter of late Col H Green (Madras Army), of St Peter's, Kent.

ROBINSON—PATON—March 21, at St Stephen's, South Dulwich, W J P Robinson, of Addiscombe, Surrey, son of G P Robinson, of Bombay, to Alice, daughter of late J Paton, of Blackburn, Dulwich-wood Park.

WALSH—MACGREGOR—March 21, at St Mary Abbott's Kensington, L Prendergast, J P, C I E, Bombay Political Dept, son of Col T Prendergast B Walsh, of Larath Manor co Cavan, and Ealing, Middlesex, to Clementina Annie, daughter of late Major R G MacGregor, Royal Bengal Artillery.

DEATHS.

BURD—March 24, at Ealing, Colonel R Burd, Bombay, Retired.

COOK—March 18, at Elwick Hall Rectory, Castle Eden, Durham, Rev R K Cook, M A, Honorary Canon of Manchester, aged 79.

GUTHRIE—March 18, at Clayton, Fifeshire, Colonel T K Guthrie, Inspector-Genl of Police, Madras.

LUKE—March 25, at Sydenham, William Luke, late of the Indian Civil Service, aged 82.

MARSDEN—March 17, at Beechlands, Surrey, H J Marsden, late of Bombay and Coorg, India, aged 51.

RAIKES—March 21, at Dymock, Gloucestershire, Maj S N Raikes, Bombay Retired, aged 66.

### BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

READ—HEWITT—April 9, at St Peter's Church, Mazagon, by the Rev W Gardner, assisted by the Rev H N Hill, John Charles Read, to Ruby Merritt Hewitt.

DEATH.

MOTIWALLA—April 13, Motibai, wife of Dossabhoy Bejanjee Motiwalla, Interpreter, High Court, and daughter of the late Beramjee Jehanghir Chinoy of Poona, aged 40. Funeral will take place this morning at 7, at No. 77, Frere Road, Fort.

# The Bombay Gazette

## TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1891.

THE thrilling and detailed narrative of events in Manipur, which we published yesterday, from the departure of the Chief Commissioner and his escort from Golaghat, to the return of the retreating remnant of the escort to British territory, is the first intelligible and complete account of what has happened that has been communicated to the public. It comes from one who took part in the mournful occurrences, and has all the living interest of a story of personal adventure. Sad though it is, its sadness is redeemed by more than one touch of heroism, notably by the courage with which the one Englishwoman in the party bore up through peril and privation. In acting as the guide of the retreating force through the trackless wilds of Manipur Mrs. Grimwood did not a little to ensure its safety. The picture which our correspondent draws of the back room of the Residency, and of this heroic lady's ministration to the wounded and to the combatant officers would most easily find its parallel in a Cawnpore interior on a yet darker day, and the deep sympathy which will be felt for Mrs. Grimwood in her bereavement will be mingled with real admiration for the calm courage with which she bore herself through the perils of battle and of the wayside. It is painfully obvious that the British authorities and the force who accompanied them were taken at a serious disadvantage. There was first the failure to take the fifty rounds of reserve ammunition which in the first instance were ordered to be served out. Then there was the neglect to take the two seven-pounder guns which the Goorkhas had with them at Golaghat. Antecedent to both these mistakes was the neglect to protect the Residency at Manipur against the ever present danger with which the palace armaments threatened it.

Turbulent and changeful as the Manipuris have ever been it seems incredible that the Residency, despite the guard with which the Political Agent was always furnished, should have been left at the mercy of the palace guns. The palace walls, our correspondent tells us, are from sixteen to twenty feet high, with a broad deep water ditch around them, and the side which faces the Residency is loop-holed and armed with disappearing guns. It is not necessary to mention names, but we have in mind one important native capital in India in which, since the experience that the Mutiny afforded, the position has been just the reverse of this. There it is the Residency walls that are loop-holed and bastioned, and that the gates are fortified, while the palace is encircled with ornamental iron railings. At Manipur the Residency has a four feet mud wall, while the palace wall is impregnable, and so we learn that after Mr. Quinton and his companions had been treacherously carried off from a parley on the road, one of the guns was fired, a brisk musketry attack was opened on the Residency, and the position of the party in the compound, with their ammunition spent, was at once recognized as hopeless. And the irony of the situation is that the guns behind the Maharajah's wall which made the position of the defenders of the Residency untenable were the friendly gift of the Government of India, in recognition of the loyal assistance given by the State in the time of the late Maharajah during a critical moment in the siege of a Naga stronghold. Sir John Johnstone, who arranged this gift, which was an expression of confidence as well as the requital of service rendered, could have little anticipated that the first use to which the guns would be put would be to send shells into the Residency, and make its defence impossible to his successor. At sundown on the 24th March Colonel Skene withdrew his troops to the Residency and lined the low walls. Up to that time the losses were not considerable, the total killed and wounded being only thirty-two. At nine o'clock a consultation was held and it was decided to make terms, if possible. An attempt to open negotiations under such circumstances was in the nature of things well nigh hopeless, and it could only have been resorted to, because it was found that the Residency could no longer be held. The guns would destroy the building, and the garrison being without cartridges must have been overwhelmed if an assault were delivered. It is difficult on any other supposition to account for what followed. The "cease fire" was repeatedly sounded, after an interval of some minutes the besiegers responded and enquired through an officer what was wanted. The Resident asked that some one should come for a letter to be delivered to the Maharajah. An officer from the main gate of the Palace was sent to receive this letter. Mr. Quinton and the officers are stated to have collected about the Residency gate to await the reply. The interval appears to have been improved by a Gurkha, Subadar, formerly in the British service, who shouted the news that forty-six soldiers of the 43rd had been killed, and their rifles were now being used against the Residency. The answer of the Maharajah came after a long delay, and was to the effect that it was those in the Residency and not he himself who had begun the fight. He offered to put a stop to hostilities, on the condition that the British troops should lay down their arms. This condition was inadmissible ; but it appears to have been demurred to rather than energetically refused. The apparent hesitation must, as we have said, be imputed to a recognition of the fact that there was no longer any chance of offering a successful resistance. A sortie with the bayonet could have availed nothing against a fortified palace with a large garrison and defended by a deep and wide wet ditch. The Resident was of opinion that the Maharaja did not ask that the arms should be given up, but that they should be no longer used. The Chief Commissioner thereupon suggested that the precise meaning of the Maharajah might be obtained at an interview, if it could be arranged without risk. Unfortunately credence appears to have given to the glib assurance of a Manipuri officer that no harm would come to the Commissioner—an affirmation which he confirmed with an oath, which in itself was a suspicious circumstance, seeing that by no possibility could he have received authority from the Maharajah to arrange a meeting. The suggestion of an interview appears to have been an after-thought, and was not the subject of the communication which had passed between the Residency and the Palace. Nevertheless Mr. Quinton, with Mr. Grimwood, and Colonel Skene and three others left the Residency together, and chairs were sent out on which they might sit.

Here our correspondent appears to have lost sight of the doomed men who had unwittingly gone out to their death. From previous accounts we have learned that the party proceeded towards the palace and were thrust into "a military gateway," and made prisoners. What then happened to them, whether they endeavoured to force their way back to the Residency, and were cut down, or were put to death in accordance with an order from the Palace which seems unlikely, as the other prisoners were liberated by the Maharajah, has yet to be ascertained. When the Commissioner and his five fated companions, had left the Residency the little garrison by a strange oversight seems to have taken no measures to ascertain what was transpiring. At midnight Mrs. Grimwood appears to have experienced some alarm at the long absence of the party which had gone to negociate. It was only then discovered that they had been taken inside the Palace walls. This discovery was but the prelude to the opening of a heavy fire upon the Residency, following on the discharge of one of the guns. A general attack was about to be made and after some deliberation it was decided to evacuate the Residency silently and endeavour to effect a retreat in the direction which Captain Cowley with a small force was known to be taking to reach Manipur. Mrs. Grimwood guided the retreat, turning her knowledge of the country to good account and marching during the night and a great part of the following day some twenty-five miles in ordinary house shoes. This brave and devoted woman, who had passed the previous afternoon and the early part of the night in tending the wounded and providing for the wants of the fighting men, was not aware while guiding this little column in its perilous retreat that she was then a widow. The story of the perilous march through an unknown and roadless country, constantly threatened by parties of the enemy whose fire they could not return, and the joyful encounter with Captain Cowley's Goorkhas, and the subsequent marching for five days into the Naga country till Cachar was reached, forms the sequel of the narrative of the disaster.

Some wayward fate seems to have hung over the mission. On the 22nd March when approaching Manipur, the Jubraj came out to meet the Chief Commissioner and all seemed to promise satisfactory and friendly intercourse. He was affable ; talked of polo, and promised to get together a team for a game with the British officers. A Durbar had already been arranged by Mr. Grimwood and it was held at noon. The Maharajah was present but not apparently the Jubraj. Why was this polite and affable Commander-in-Chief whose thoughts were of polo absent from the Durbar ? Other questionings are suggested ? Twelve British officers and six native officers were at the Darbar and by the direction of the Resident each of these officers was to sit next to, and look after, one Manipuri. Why was this precaution taken ? What was the impression made upon the Manipuris ? When the Maharajah arrived his attention was called by one of his suite to the guard of seventy Goorkhas drawn up behind the Residency. Apparently this was not the usual guard-of-honour which, of course, have been in front of the Residency to receive the Maharajah. A British officer had, it appears, been ordered to be in readiness for escort duty at a moment's notice. A second Durbar was held that day and a third on the 23rd ; no Manipuri appeared at either. How are these incidents to be accounted for ? After several visits by the Resident to the Palace on the 23rd at 7 o'clock in the evening he carried an ultimatum to the Maharajah to the effect that if the Jubraj did not surrender himself voluntarily, force would be used for his arrest on the following morning. At 9 o'clock he returned with an unsatisfactory answer and reported that the Palace was swarming with armed men. The Maharajah, the Jubraj, and these armed men were thus made acquainted with what was intended, and they evidently made their arrangements for defence and counter-attack. Colonel Skene made the fatal mistake of dividing his small force into two, one at least of which missed its way. One of a hundred and fifty Goorkhas fought its way into the Jubraj's house between the outer and the inner Palace wall ; but the Jubraj was not there. The attack on the Palace failed ; after desultory fighting all day the Residency itself was seriously threatened, the guns being brought to bear on it.

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THE International Hygienic Congress which is to be held in London in August is being energetically prepared for by a large and influential body of workers, of whom it is well to say that they are all honorary labourers in a cause which should be of world-wide interest. Good care is being taken that India shall be well represented in the gathering. A former Bombay journalist, Mr. Samuel Digby, is looking after Indian interests, and we are glad to learn that a statement which the Honorary Secretary for India made at a recent meeting presided over by the Prince of Wales was received with great interest, and that the meeting seemed to attach more importance to the various references that were made to India than to almost anything else. Reuter announced the other day that Sir Edward Bradford, Sir George Birdwood, Mr. H. S. King, M.P., Mr. Yule, and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji had been appointed members of the Indian Committee of the Congress, and theirs are all names that will carry weight and give confidence. It may well be understood that the interest of India in the subject to be discussed is not confined to British India, and that the Native States have as full a claim to be represented at the Congress as the remainder of the Indian Continent. The Nizam's munificence in bearing the cost of the important Hyderabad Chloroform Commission is pointed to as an example of eagerness to forward science and scientific research which may well be followed on this occasion, and we have no doubt that more than one of the greater Indian princes will be found co-operating in this enterprise. The Hygienic Congress promises to be one of the greatest events of the year. Some idea of the importance of these international gatherings may be found when it is mentioned that at the Vienna Congress no fewer than 7,000 delegates attended.

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SURGEON-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM MOORE, C.I.E., whose long residence in the East has not prevented him from being a very active man, has reprinted the articles he recently contributed to a medical paper "On the present method of recruiting the Anglo-Indian Army." His idea is that instead of sending Tommy Atkins home just as he is becoming seasoned, inducements should be offered to him to remain in India. "There are," he says, "many arguments in favour of a separate European army for India, and there are many reasons which may be advanced against it. On these I will not enter, merely mentioning that I think the former, in the essentials of economy and efficiency, counterbalance the latter. What I might suggest as an initiatory measure, which might or might not be extended, is the formation of one European regiment in each of the presidencies—Bengal, Madras, and Bombay—for prolonged service in India." The period of service should, in Sir W. Moore's opinion, extend to at least 45 years of age. But in this respect he says, "would not propose any hard and fast rule. For some men—even in the tropics—are as young at 50 as others are at 40." There should be increased pay and retiring allowance, and concessions as regards furlough to Europe or elsewhere. As Sir W. Moore points out, the medical examination would need to be searching.

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MR H. S. KING, M.P., has or is about to present to Viscount Cross an elaborate memorial from a member of John Company officers, praying that their pensions may be readjusted in accordance with the spirit of the rules of 1831 under which they joined the service. The memorial contains 14 signatures.

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AT the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday, there was a long discussion on the state of the finances of the Municipality, raised on a motion of Mr. Wacha to appoint a committee of investigation. Mr. Wacha considered that the financial condition of the Corporation was not as healthy as it might be, and stated that the increase in revenue had not kept pace with the expenditure of the Municipality. The Municipal Commissioner in replying repudiated Mr. Wacha's statement that the consolidated rates had reached their maximum limit, and declared that as a matter of fact they were at their legal minimum. There had been no imprudent expenditure and notwithstanding impending calls of an expensive character on the Corporation, it was not likely there would be any increase in taxation before 1894-95. The question had not been thrashed out when the Corporation adjourned.

LORD WENLOCK'S first excursion to Bangitappal in quest of sport seems to have been attended with good luck, for his Excellency and Captain the Hon. R. T. Lawley, have already succeeded in bagging two tigers, among other game, in the vicinity of that village. The party were to have returned to Ootacamund yesterday.

THE services of Captain Maguire, Hyderabad Contingent, have been asked for by the Government of India. He won the gold medal of the United Service Institute last year by his essay on the subject of Native Cavalry, and if his services are lost to the Military Department, he will act as Personal Assistant to General Collen.

THE famous Ceylon decoy elephant *Sella* died the other day "in the presence of hundreds of lamenting men and women." *Sella* was caught in 1862, and was believed to be between 39 and 40 years old.

THE Bishop of Calcutta having left Bombay on the 7th instant, on seven months' leave to England, the charge of the diocese has from that date devolved upon the Venerable Archdeacon Mitchell, to whom at St. Stephen's Parsonage, Kidderpore, all communications should be addressed.

MR. C. H. REILY, the Registrar of the Calcutta Diocese, and also of Lahore, has also taken a year's furlough, and the duties of the office have been assumed by Mr. T. A. Pearson of the Calcutta Bar.

MR. ARTHUR WILSON, whose country seat at Tranby Croft, has become so noteworthy in connection with the baccarat scandal, has, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*), been "pricked" by her Majesty the Queen as High Sheriff of Yorkshire.

REMITTANCES on India for Rs. 45,00,000 were offered on the 27th ultimo and applications were made for bills to the amount of Rs. 1,12,51,000 at prices ranging from 1s. 4 15-16d. to 1s. 5 3-32d., and for telegraphic transfers for Rs. 2,50,000 at from 1s. 5 3-32d to 1s. 5⅛d. per rupee. The amounts allotted in bills were as follows, viz. :—On Calcutta Rs. 15,94,000, at an average of 1s. 5 077d. ; Bombay, Rs. 21,79,000, at an average of 1s. 5 075d. ; and Madras, Rs. 5,02,000, at an average of 1s. 5 062d. : and and in transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 1,00,000, at an average of 1s. 5 125d, and Madras, Rs. 1,25,000, at an average of 1s. 5 09d., applicants for bills at 1s. 5 1-16d. and for transfers at 1s. 5 3-32d receiving about 83 per cent., and above in full. A special allotment of bills on Bombay for a lakh of rupees at 1s. 5⅛d. was afterwards made. Sixty-five lakhs sold last week produced £466,822, and remittances disposed of between April 1 and Tuesday night for Rs. 20,67,69,300 realised £15,606,043.

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MANCHESTER men, our London correspondent writes, have a good conceit of themselves and of their prosperous city. I heard a story in illustration of this the other day. It came to me indirectly from one of the parties, and is, I hope, true. An Oxford Professor and his better half were "doing" Rome in company with a comfortable looking Manchester couple. When standing in front of St. Peter's the academical gentleman became exceedingly eloquent regarding the architectural magnificence of the famous edifice. "Yes," observed the Manchester man, "it is very fine, but you should see our Town Hall." As the little party approached the entrance to the Vatican the Manchesterian placed his wife under the Professor's care, and announced that he would wait for them outside ; whereupon the following colloquy ensued :—"You are surely coming with us" said the Professor. "No," was the reply. "I will walk up and down while you are inside." "But what a lot you will miss ! you cannot be aware of the priceless treasures of art on view." "Well, I shall stop here. You can show all them things to my missis." "But, why have you such a noted objection to going with us ?" "Well I'll tell you professor. I've got the best umbrella in Manchester, and I am not going to trust it with that d——d *I-tal-yan*" (pointing to the innocent door-keeper). The Professor could say no more, and left the virtuous possessor of the precious gingham to his reflections on the depravity of "furriners."

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IT is stated that in the manufacture of its scents Grasse uses no less than 1,200 tons orange-blossoms, 800 tons of roses, 200 tons of jasmine, 100 tons of violets and 250 tons of tuberoses annually. The place has an altitude of 1,060ft. above the sea, and has been occupied as a place of residence for upwards of two thousand years.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## ITALY AND AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

Barón de Fava, Italian Minister here, sailed for Europe to-day. Before his departure he declared that he was only going on furlough, and still remained Italian Ambassador at Washington.

ROME, April 12.

Up to the present no reply has been received from Mr. Secretary Blaine to the protest, sent by the Marquis di Rudini, regarding the delay of the American authorities in making reparation for the New Orleans massacre.

The Italian Press still expresses much irritation in discussing the subject.

## THE SERVIAN THRONE.

BELGRADE, April 12.

Ex-King Milan has expressed his willingness to leave Servia until his son King Alexander ascends the Throne.

The Skupstchina has urged the Government to induce Queen Natalie to do likewise.

## BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

DURBAN, April 13.

The British Indian subjects, who have settled in Pretoria, have been ordered by the Transvaal Government to quit the houses they are in possession of, and to locate themselves in grounds specially set apart for them. The Indians protest against this order and have appealed to the Imperial Government.

## THE LABOUR PARTY IN EUROPE.

LONDON, April 13.

Great Labour processions having been projected for the 1st May next in many parts of the Continent, orders have been issued by the Italian and Austrian Governments prohibiting any such gatherings.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, April 11.

The Bombay Mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

## CRICKETING IN MADRAS.

## AN ACCIDENT TO THE GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 13.

On Saturday afternoon Lord Wenlock was captain of a civil team playing a military team at cricket at Ooty. In the first innings the Governor received a slight hit in the mouth, but played on. In the second innings his Excellency was badly hit over the lower lip, the bowler being Colonel McLeod. His Excellency had to retire at once, and after his injuries had been attended to by Dr. Gabbett he drove from the ground to Government House.

## THE KHOTE GRIEVANCES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CHIPLUN, April 13.

A large Khoti meeting was held here yesterday. The annual report having been read, general Khoti matters and forest grievances were discussed. A petition to Government on forest hardships and measures of alleviation was drawn up. Gratitude to his Excellency for his sympathetic enquiries at Ratnagiri and regret at the Hon'ble Mr. Stewart's retirement were expressed. Thanks were tendered to Messrs. Balasheb Mandlik, Daji Abaji Khare, and others.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, April 11.

The City Line s. s. City of Perth left here for Bombay this morning.

PORT SAID, April 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Kerbella left here this morning.

COLOMBO, April 13.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Melpomene from Hongkong left this port for Bombay this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Thames arrived here from Bombay.

Mail steamer Thames from Bombay arrived.

SINGAPORE, April 13.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Gwalior arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

HONGKONG, April 12.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bokhara arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

ADEN, April 13.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Rome (extra) arrived here from Bombay at midnight on Sunday.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| Exchange on India 30 days' sight. | 1s. 4 15-16d. |
| 2¾ per cent. Consols for account... | 96⅝ |
| 3 per cent. French Rentes ......... | 95 |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper ............ | 74⅞ |
| 4½ per cent. „ ............ | 77 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ......... | 108¼ |
| Bar Silver ............................ | 44 11-16d. |

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, April 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 78·4 |

MONDAY, April 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 77·1 |
| 10 a.m... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 82·8 |
| 2 p.m... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 84·3 |
| 4 p.m... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 84·3 |

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th April, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. | | | Time occupied in transmission. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | D. | H. | M. | Hours. | Minutes. |
| Turkey ............ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Teheran ......... | 13 | 2 | 35 p.m. | ... | 20 |
| Suez ............... | 13 | 2 | 30 p.m | ... | 5 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 13th April, 1891.

| | Maximum Time. | | Minimum Time. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. | M. | H. | M. |
| From Calcutta ...... | ... | 55 | ... | 7 |
| „ Kurrachee ... | ... | 18 | ... | 1 |
| „ Madras ......... | ... | 20 | ... | 1 |

## THE MANIPUR OUTBREAK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 13.

The 2nd Gurkhas are ordered to Silchar. The Tammu, Silchar, and Kohima columns will shortly concentrate, when a simultaneous advance will take place.

All the Government offices, likewise the shops, were closed at Shillong on the 10th ultimo, out of respect to the memory of the late Chief Commissioner.

It is reported that the Senapati is anxious to give himself up, and is sending all the Gurkha prisoners with their arms and accontrements to Kohima.

## THE MIRANZAI EXPEDITION.

It is reported from Kohat that two sowars of the 5th Punjab Cavalry on posts between Kohat and the camp at Hangu were fired at by the enemy; one was killed and the other seriously wounded in two places. The shots were fired from a spot four hundred yards from the sowars. It is evident that the enemy possesses rifles of precision.

On Friday, at 4-30 p.m., an attack was made on our troops at Derband and sustained for some hours. Full details are not yet to hand. The 15th Sikhs at Hangu were about to march towards Derband on hearing firing, but were ordered back by heliograph as an attack on Hangu was anticipated. On the 8th six of the 6th Punjab Infantry were attacked near Hangu, and the Naik in command was severely wounded. The attack was repulsed, and two of the enemy were wounded. It is reported from Derbanrai that two shots were fired into Upper Surmal and the telegraph wire was cut near Kunbar, on the night of the 10th.

Prince Christian Victor left Ril on the 10th to rejoin his Regiment at Kohat. The 1st brigade, including the Seaforth Highlanders and No. 1 Mountain Battery moved on the 10th from Tilli to Kungar, and a wing of the Pioneers have moved from Kungar to Karun. The hill road to Siri is being pushed on. The bridge head at Kothar is still held by the Dogras. General Elles and staff with guides and infantry moved to Siri to-day. Four prisoners have been brought in from near Tili, supposed to be concerned in the attack on a telegraph coolie two days ago. All houses belonging to adherents of Hashim Ali Khan are being destroyed and their crops cut for fodder. There is no sign of submission on the part of the Ak azais.

Captain Mason, R.E., Intelligence Officer, has left the Black Mountain to join the Miranzai Expedition. News from Haka, dated the 10th, state that a sentry of the 39th Garhwal Regiment was shot through the thigh by a Yohwa, on which Mr. Ross, Political Officer, had an enquiry made, and a fine of Rs. 300 was inflicted. This not being paid the fine was increased to Rs. 400 by Lieut. Macnabb, who succeeded Mr. Ross on the latter proceeding on furlough. It subsequently became necessary to despatch fifty Rifles of the Garhwal Regiment, under Lieut. Evatt, and two guns under Lieut. O'Leary, to enforce the Political Officer's orders.

The 2-4 Gurkhas proceeding to Rangoon to sail for India were stopped by wire at Yohwa, when Lieut. Evatt's force reached.

## AFFAIRS IN WUNTHO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 13.

The head-quarters of the 32nd Burma Regiment now returning from the Chin-Boh Expedition proceeds to Tammu to form a reserve. General Wolseley, who arrived at Rendauze on the 4th, with a portion of the northern Wuntho Column, traversed a hitherto unknown tract of country.

Captain O'Donnel's column followed him on the 11th to Nowgong, where he was dealt with Sana. The combined columns will be re-formed for an expedition to Kausi, which is one day's march west of the Jode Muns where the Tsawbwas are reported to have taken refuge.

## THE NORTHBROOK CLUB.

Our London correspondent writes :—I sent you recently some resolutions that were to be proposed at the annual meeting of the Northbrook Club. The attendance was unusually large, natives of India of course preponderating. After the report, which so far as finances are concerned, was not at all of a satisfactory character. Lord Northbrook, who presided, ruled the first resolution out of order in its present form, and then proceeded to explain the exact position of the Club. From his statement it appeared that the Club does not pay its own way, and that without the support of the Northbrook Society it would cease to exist. It seems that a determination was come to some time ago to close the Club, but as a number of native members in a memorial to his lordship expressed a wish that it should be continued he found the money out of his own pocket to keep the institution going. Lord Northbrook made it clear that unless more funds were forthcoming, either by a large increase of members or in some other way, the Club must be shut up. At the conclusion of his remarks he intimated that it would not be agreeable to him to hear the affairs of the society discussed on the present occasion. He then said "good evening" to the meeting, and left the building. After the slight confusion caused by the apparently unexpected retirement of Lord Northbrook from the meeting Mr. Dadabhoy Naorojee, who said that he was perfectly neutral, was voted to the chair. The first resolution was modified by putting the proposed amalgamation of the Secretaryship and Treasureship of the Society and the Secretaryship of the Club. It was also agreed to omit the stipulations that the Secretary and if one be appointed the Assistant Secretary, should be natives of India. With these alterations the resolution was carried by a large majority. It may be said of the Northbrook Club what cannot be affirmed of every London Club that it supplies a "long-felt want," and it would be a thousand pities if it disappeared. There is an impression that sufficient is not done to bring Indians and Englishmen together. Let us hope that this is not the case. At any rate, I could mention the names of English members of the Club who never lose an opportunity of making themselves agreeable to their native friends, and of meeting them as ought to be the case in a Club on terms of perfect quality. But, of course, it must be remembered that men use clubs for repose and recreation, and that the graces of a Court are not always to be looked for in such institutions. Was it not a well-known Hyderabad Nawab, Mehdi Hasan, who in the interesting account he wrote of his visit to England, remarked on the exclusive and stand-offish bearing of Englishmen towards each other in their Club.

According to a telegram from Buenos Ayres nearly all the provincial Governors have telegraphed their adhesion to the coalition between the two parties supporting General Roca and General Nitre. The Governor of Buenos Ayres and some Generals belonging to the Juatista party are, however, opposed to it.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 27.

The tremendous victory of the Unionists at Aston has naturally somewhat disconcerted the Gladstonians, who, a little prematurely as it would appear, had been congratulating themselves that Mr. Chamberlain's influence in his own neighbourhood was waning. A ridiculous attempt has been made to attribute Captain Grice-Hutchinson's return by such a sweeping majority to the appointment of a Labour Commission. No doubt that astute move of the Government may have gained the Unionist candidate a few votes, but the election was decided on quite other issues. Mr. Chamberlain took an active personal interest in the contest, and he might almost say if he were not so modest a man, "alone I did it." The Gladstonians hardly expected to win, but they confidently hoped to improve their position. Instead of gaining ground since the previous elections they are infinitely worse off than before; and if Mr. Chamberlain's influence only extended beyond the limits of the Birmingham constituencies Mr. Gladstone would scarcely enjoy his Easter holiday. As it is, the Liberal leader can hardly be satisfied with the way things are going across St. George's Channel. Irish Unionists admit that Mr. Parnell is losing popularity every day, and his reluctance to face the Cork electors, to say nothing of the brutal assault on Mr. Timothy Healy, are not likely to count in his favour in Ireland. But the question is what effect will the events referred to have upon the English people, who, as that candid Opportunist, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, recognises have to be considered. At all events, the stars in their courses seem to be fighting for the Allied Parties, and if Lord Knutsford and Mr. Raikes, between them do not sink the Ministerialship, the Marquis of Salisbury may reasonably regard the future with more equanimity than seemed possible a year ago. The Newfoundland difficulty is becoming gradually more acute, but there is this in favour of the Cabinet, the Opposition up to the present have evinced no desire to make party capital out of the embarrassing situation. Liberals say that if their party were in office and confronted with the same problem the Ashmead-Bartletts would make the welkin ring with denunciations of the men who by their blundering policy imperilled our Imperial interests. The Liberals so far from making this a matter of complaint ought rather to be grateful for the opportunity of thanking Heaven that they are not as those unscrupulous Conservatives.

As to Mr. Raikes and his conflict with the Boy Messenger Companies, public opinion is not, I fancy, quite so violently against the Postmaster-General now that St. Martins-le-Grand appears anxious to rise to the occasion. But if the Post Office is to succeed it will have to revise some of its rules. For instance, it is absurd in London, whatever may be the case in the country, to stop the service at 7 p.m. I have not given Mr. Raikes's brigade a trial yet, but I can speak from some experience of his rivals. No doubt their system is very convenient, but it is not cheaper, in some cases not so cheap as the Commissionaires. But of course it has very many advantages over the latter, who I suspect will, so far as carrying letters is concerned, soon be improved off the face of the earth. The Corps of Commissionaires, of which their Commander Sir E. Walter and the Metropolis may be proud, will not cease to exist. There will still be uses for Commissionaires, but their days as messengers are probably numbered. Legal proceedings have been commenced, but should they be decided in favour of the companies, it is doubtful whether they will be able to successfully compete against the Post Office if the latter can give their customers the "electric call" without any great additional expense. As to the justice of the action taken by Mr. Raikes in calmly appropriating the invention of other people, that is another question. It is after all not only in Ireland that morality is divorced from politics.

The King of the Belgians, who is now a pretty frequent visitor to London, has returned to Brussels after completing his mission almost unnoticed. His Majesty was walking arm-in arm with the Secretary of the Belgian Legation on Saturday afteroon in Piccadilly. He seemed to have aged a good deal since I saw him in Westminster Abbey on the occasion of the Royal Jubilee. A semi-official contradiction is given to the report that the King came to London to raise money to develop the Congo State. "All the money that will be required," we are told, "can be obtained in Belgium." Everyone will be glad to hear that our neighbours in the lilliputian kingdom are so prosperous. *A propos* of Belgium, a slight sensation has been created by the disclosures published in the *Figaro* by the Marquis de Villeneuve. The *Figaro* is—well, the *Figaro*,—but the Marquis de Villeneuve enjoyed Prince "Plou-Plou's" confidence. In Paris if we may judge from the telegrams of the correspondents people evidently think that the Marquis has faithfully repeated the story as it was told to him. That, of course, would not make it true. Even before the world receives Bismarck's disclaimer few will believe that Prince Napoleon was not romancing.

I hear that the London Committee of the Civil Service Association met on Tuesday, under the presidency of Mr. Chisholm, and resolved unanimously to continue their operations on the old lines as requested by the Central Association in Calcutta. A movement has been started among a number of pensioned members of the Service with a view of inducing the Secretary of State for India to make the recent concession of 1s. 9d. per rupee retrospective. The affair is, I believe, a private one, and quite unconnected with the London Committee, who probably might think that in the present circumstances the proposal is not altogether timely. Whether or not that is the view of the committee here it certainly is the opinion of more than one retired official with whom I am acquainted. These gentlemen think, and in my judgment rightly think, that it is better when there are several practical grievances to be remedied not to dissipate your energies in what may be called I hope without offence quixotic enterprises. Sir Henry Mance is taking a leading part in the matter, and I rather fancy it is confined so far to ex-members of the Service residing at Bedford, where as every body knows there is a considerable Anglo-Indian colony. At any rate, I understand that Mr. Samuel Whitbread's sympathies have been enlisted, and I do not hear of any other M. P. having been consulted. It is possible that others may have hesitated to reopen the agitation in this particular manner at this particular time.

The paper read before the East India Association on Monday by Mr. G. K. Connell proved to be for the most part a recapitulation of his previous contributions on the same subject, and a review of the Secretary of State's conclusions on the report of the Public Service Commission. Indeed in the discussion one gentleman rather ungraciously suggested that the paper was an echo of Viscount Cross's despatch. Mr. Connell neatly retorted that Viscount Cross's despatch was an echo of his former lecture. Reviewing the whole bearings of the question affecting the larger employment of natives of India in the higher branches of the executive and judicial administration, Mr. Connell did not think that any more liberal scheme than that finally adopted by the Secretary of State could be carried out with any hope of its successful working. But while it was he thought proper that the warmest advocates of native claims should be content with the decision as regards superior appointments, they would be justified in "maintaining a critical attitude as to the working out of the reforms recommended by the Commission as regards the great administrative functions of the Indian Government other than those of the executive and judicial branches." If the proposals of the Commission on these heads are to be carried out it would be necessary for the pressure of public opinion in India to be well sustained. It is perhaps fortunate that there was no Member of Parliament in the room to have his feelings, if he have any, hurt by Mr. Connell's somewhat contemptuous remarks. "In spite of the greater interest taken by the House of Commons in Indian questions and the *apparently disinterested* advocacy of some of its members of the larger employment of natives of India," said the lecturer, "any one like myself, who has carefully followed the action of Members of Parliament, and is aware how personal commercial and political interests dominate over public policy in the treatment of Indian affairs in Parliament, is very sceptical as to any Parliamentary pressure being brought to bear on the curtailment of political patronage in India. Members of Parliament and their supporters are well aware of the value of openings for the unemployed in our great dependency. It would be interesting to know how many lists of Toms, Dicks, and Harrys are presented by persons of either political party to the Under-Secretary of State for India for the time being, not excluding the petition of those who pose as the friends of India." As long, discursive, and more than ordinarily animated discussion was opened by Mr. C. L. Tupper, formerly Secretary to the Punjab Government, who in order to cram as much as possible into the ten minutes allowed to each speaker by Sir Richard Meade spoke with such rapidity that he must have bewildered the reporters. Though generally agreeing with the lecturer, Mr. Tupper took exception to the remark made "on the best authority 'that' we have since the age was lowered been sending out to India a lower type of social man." Mr. Tupper said he had had good opportunity of forming a judgment, and he confidently declared that there had been no such distinction as mentioned in the paper. Mr. Tupper cordially concurred with Mr. Connell in his verdict upon the Secretary of State's despatch. Mr. Tupper thought the Commission a credit to the Indian Service, and also to those gentlemen outside who co-operated in producing the report. A native, not a very young man, was the next speaker, and he began by announcing that the Indian Civil Service had not been an unmixed good for India. He asserted that European officials were entirely in the hands of their subordinates. After he had been talking for some time the chairman told the speaker that his time had all but expired. "Well, I must close myself," he replied, and after a few more observations he resumed his seat. Mr. Rogers, formerly of the Bombay Executive Council, repudiated the assertion as to English Civilians being in the hands of their native subordinates, and he was followed by a Punjabee who argued for simultaneous examinations, in which he was supported at a later period by Mr. Cotterell Tupper. A Mr. Macpherson excited the natives present by his arguments drawn from the former practice of suttee, and Sir R. C. Mitter's attitude in regard to a recent enactment of the Supreme Legislative Council. One of the young gentlemen who were provoked to reply showed quite excessive delicacy in these days by saying that he could not mention the name of the Bill referred to by Mr. Macpherson. There were a few ladies present. The ex-Chief Justice of Bengal, the meeting were assured, did not object to the abolition of certain practices, but only to the recourse to legislation.

The same afternoon Mr. Dadabhoy Naorojee's young friends, to the number of about sixty, met in the Conference Room of the National Liberal Club, and decided to revive the London Indian Society. The intention, I believe, is to hold periodical discussion at some central spot in the metropolis—probably at the National Liberal Club if the permission of the Committee of that institution can be secured.

I hear that Mr. Pestonjee Ruttonjee Cola died suddenly a week ago at Manchester, where he carried on business as a merchant and commission agent. Mr. Pestonjee had resided in this country for many years, and was the partner of Mr. Dadabhoy Naorojee when he had a firm in the City of London. Mr. Cola was in town for the funeral of Mrs. Cama, he then told his friends that he had made arrangements to be cremated after death at Woking. He was in his usual health, and the news of his decease came as a surprise, I am told, to the little Parsee community here.

The *Rock* is triumphant at the decreasing opium revenue. The loss in opium, your evangelical contemporary declares, will impel financiers to devise other revenue expedients, and gradually it hopes relieve England of "the guilt of a great sin." The *Rock* also alludes to the passing of the Factory Bill. "Every effort has been exerted by the moneyed cause to hinder this legislation and to obscure its object. It was convenient to pretend that the proposals were urged on behalf of Lancashire manufacturers." And the *Rock* is a religious paper!

Viscount Cross has been down to Staffordshire to speak at a "Great Unionist demonstration." At the conclusion of his lordship's speech a vote of thank was passed to him "for his successful Government of our Indian Empire." Is not this a new departure and a slight breach of the rule that Lord Cross's political friends are always laying down that India should not be mixed up with our party politics? If this practice becomes general the Opposition at their "great demonstrations" will be proposing resolutions condemnatory of Lord Cross's government of our Indian Empire," and nobody can say when the ball is set rolling where it will stop. The Staffordshire incident is slightly ludicrous for the cool way in which it appropriates to Viscount Cross the whole credit of the "successful Government of our Indian Empire." These provincial politicians apparently put the Marquis of Lansdowne on a level with the nobleman whose name I forget who fills the purely ornamental office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Lord Cross in his reply might have corrected their erroneous notions as to the way "an Indian Empire" is governed.

Mr. C. E. Schwann, M.P., in a letter to the *Daily News* contradicting the ungracious words put into his mouth by that paper, says that nothing can exceed the kindness and general hospitality of Anglo-Indians of all classes to visitors from England. His courtesy and hospitality are universal; and he experienced his full share of them. He adds :—"What cannot be denied is that Anglo-Indian Civil Servants are often prejudiced against the ideas which Radical M.P.s are presumed to be likely to bring with them. What I said (at a recent meeting in my own constituency), in a bantering way, about the editors of the rabid Anglo-Indian Press, was that they look up the record in "Dod" of any M.P. whom they see announced as likely to visit India, and if they find him indicated as a Home Ruler and Free Trader, know 'that he is not one of their sort; seems to have been transferred, by your informant, to Anglo-Indian servants as a class. It is not true of them, though I believe it is fairly true of the editors. You may confine yourself to urging, as I did, on our Indian fellow-subjects, progress in general and technical education and reform in the "age of marriage," and in the use of intoxicating drinks, but the Anglo-Indian Press will still maintain that the visit of a Radical M.P. can only have the one object; to embarrass the Government of India. Mr. Schwann is certainly very modest when he assumes that Anglo-Indian editors are unacquainted with the fame of globe-trotting Radical M. P.'s, and are obliged to consult 'Dod' to know whether they are Free Traders. As if a Radical M. P. could ever be anything else. We have Tory-Democrats, it is true; but up to the present, at all events, there are no Radical-Protectionists in the House of Commons. Perhaps they may come before long.

Sir David Barbour's financial statement has only received a moderate amount of comment here. The *Times*, ignoring its own telegram from Calcutta commences its leading canticle by mentioning that the Budget was presented at a meeting of the Viceroy's Council. Another journal refers to Sir D. Barbour as the "Indian Financial Secretary." This paper is shocked beyond measure at Sir David Barbour's admission that owing to the extraordinary fluctuations of exchange, trade between England and India was for a time reduced to mere gambling. "Should the spirit and the parties which follow it continue to extend," thus exclaims the indignant writer, "then our doom in India is fixed, and our days as conquerors are numbered. The laws which sustain the universe are not to be repealed to suit the inconvenience of Stock Exchange Gamblers or of commercial men bent on getting large gains, and careless of the means used to seam them." It may be hoped that things are not quite so bad as this. The *Times* courageously declares that it is not alarmed at the prospect of India adopting a gold standard. Indeed the proposal is considered in Printing-House-square beneficial from one point of view to this country. A gold standard, it is considered, would kill bi-metallism. "India has been its great stronghold, and if its advocates were no longer recruited from the interested ranks of Indians and Anglo-Indians they would soon diminish to something very near the vanishing point." Does the *Times* suppose that Indians and Anglo-Indians are the only people "interested" in the currency laws?

The Russian steamer Orel, of the Volunteer Fleet, left Odessa on March 22 for Vladivostock, conveying fifty engineers for the Siberian Railway and one thousand four hundred and forty recruits.

## THE INDORE DEFAMATION CASES.

### MR. INVERARITY ON BLACKMAILING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, April 10.

A paper called the *Eastern Herald* has been published once a week for some few years past at Mhow, in Central India. The proprietor and editor of this paper is a Bengali, one Mohendranath Chatterjee. For the last two or three years this paper has become remarkable for the very abusive and defamatory letters that have from week to week appeared in it. Editorials and letters from correspondents (notably from one who signs himself a "Lover of Truth" and from another person by name "Manuel") have apparently vied with each other as to which could shower the greatest amount of insult and abuse on the devoted heads of the Maharaja, and Princes of Central India, and in a lesser degree on the members of their Durbars, not even sparing British officials of the highest rank in Central India.

For reasons best known to themselves, Mohendranath Chatterjee and his correspondents "the Lover of Truth" and Mr. J. Manuel, late pleader High Court, Calcutta, as he likes to style himself, selected the Maharaja Holkar as the one on whom the vials of their wrath should descend with the greatest fury. This was accomplished by publishing in the *Eastern Herald* the most insulting and defamatory letters about H. H. the Maharaja Holkar, accusing him of all manner of crimes and cruelties.

This the brave Bengali, under the shelter of the British flag at Mhow, was able to do with impunity, for he knew that it would be impossible for the Maharaja to seek redress in a court of law as it would be impossible for a sovereign Prince like Holkar to enter the witness-box of a Magistrate's Court, and personally prosecute his defamers. And so the game went on merrily, with a ready sale for the *Eastern Herald* throughout Central India as long as it contained some fresh abuse of Holkar or attacks on the political authorities of Central India.

Unfortunately for Chatterjee the editor and Manuel the correspondent—the former published two letters, signed by the latter, in the *Eastern Herald* during last February, in which having showered the usual amount of abuse on the Maharaja Holkar, some offensive and insulting remarks were added about Captain N. Franks, who holds the appointment of English Secretary for the Maharaja Holkar at Indore. In doing this however the Bengali and his friend made a grievous error, for Captain Franks without delay filed an information against Manuel, for defamation, threat, and insult. Mr. Norman Macleod conducted the case for Captain Franks, while Mohendranath Chatterjee, the proprietor and editor of the *Eastern Herald*, appeared as pleader for the defendant. The case was tried before the Sahibzada Wahiduddin, the Magistrate of the Indore Residency Court. The defence set up by the accused consisted chiefly of an insolent and most insulting attack on the prosecutor's character, with the result, however, of not only clearly proving the prosecutor's case but also of aggravating the charges brought against the defendant.

The judge, in a very strong judgment alluded to the unwarrantable attacks made on the prosecutor by the defendant through his pleader Chatterjee, and to his determination to put a stop to the system of black-mail which was much on the increase in Central India. The judge having found the prisoner guilty on all three charges, sentenced him altogether to imprisonment for 13½ months and a fine of Rs. 650, in default of which, the prisoner to undergo a further imprisonment of six months.

As soon as this judgment was read out the prosecutor, Captain Franks, at once applied for a summons against Mohendranath Chatterjee, the editor of the *Eastern Herald*, with charges similar to those brought against Manuel.

The summons being granted, Chatterjee appeared a few days later before the Sahibzada Wahiduddin, who having taken the prosecutor's evidence, declared his intention of sending the case up to the Sessions Court. The case came before Mr. A. Tucker, C.S., Sessions Judge of Indore, on the 9th inst., Mr. J. D. Inverarity appeared on behalf of the prosecutor and Mr. Branson for the defendant. Mr. Inverarity having opened his case extracted a good deal of interesting information from Banerjee, the manager of the *Eastern Herald*, with whose examination he commenced. Banerjee, who is brother-in-law to the defendant, gave his evidence very reluctantly. It appeared that the gross receipts of the *Eastern Herald* amounted to about Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 per annum only, notwithstanding which it flourished for four years, having on its staff an editor, manager, foreman, printers, and compositors, assisted also by the editor's brother, all of whom according to the statement of the manager drew little or nothing from the concern. The sale of the paper which had been stated to be between 800 and 700 copies, by the defendant, when he gave evidence in the Manuel case—dwindled down to from 164 to 180, when the manager was confronted with the returns made and signed by himself to the post office—and thus it was clearly shown that the gross receipts were not nearly sufficient to pay the expenses of paper. The remainder of the evidence in the prosecution was got through rapidly. The defendant's counsel declining to cross-examine, no evidence was called for the defence.

Mr. Inverarity made a telling speech arguing that the existence of such papers as the *Eastern Herald* could only be accounted for by their being subsidised by interested parties to villify their opponents, who in their turn would be expected to pay up to be let alone—and thus the paper had to look for its subsistence to black-mail, defamation, and insult. In the present case the writer of the letter and the editor of the paper had both been brought to book; the former Manuel was undergoing his punishment in jail, and the latter Mohindranath Chatterjee now before the Court was equally guilty.

The defendant, on being examined by the Judge, made many shambling excuses. Said he had no idea the articles were defamatory, and that he was extremely sorry that he had given offence to the prosecutor. The Court then adjourned till 5-30 p.m., at which time the Judge said he would deliver judgment.

On the Court being re-opened and the Judge having summed up the case, the assessors gave their verdict, one of practically, "not guilty!"

The Judge read a powerful judgment in which he spoke of the defamatory letters, libels, and insult, by the publication of which the *Eastern Herald* existed. The prosecution had clearly proved its case and an expression of regret coming from the defendant at the last moment did not count for much. He then found the defendant Chatterjee guilty of the charges brought against him and sentenced him to nine months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,500, in default of which a further imprisonment of three months. It is to be hoped that this salutary lesson which has been given to the staff of the Mhow paper, will be a warning to other journals which are now run on similar lines.

The *Times* correspondent at Vienna throws some light on the telegram which appears in another column. It appears that M. Ristitch, Chief Regent, and M. Patchitch, Prime Minister of Servia, on March 23 submitted King Millan a draft agreement, which provides :—(1) That King Milan and Queen Natalie shall both leave Servia and live outside the Kingdom until King Alexander's majority. (2) That a pension of 30,000fs. a month is to be secured to King Milan. (3) That King Alexander is to spend four weeks yearly with his father and four weeks with his mother. (4) That the Government will remit the divorce cause between the ex-King and Queen to the Metropolitan of Belgrade in order that it may be laid before the Synod and consistorium and be adjudicated upon in a regular fashion. (5) That, in case King Alexander should fall dangerously ill, his father is to be permitted to visit him in Servia. The Government proposes that, after the above agreement has been signed by the ex-King and ex-Queen, it shall be brought before the Skuptschina for ratification. King Milan has declared himself ready to sign the agreement, but Queen Natalie has refused to do so, though she has been cautioned that her refusal can only lead to her expulsion from the country. It is said that the ex-King will shortly leave Servia for a long time M. Garashanine has informed King Milan in the *Videlo* that he is ready to give satisfaction by arms to "Count Takovo" for any injurious statements which he has made concerning the latter.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

**The *Englishman* hears that Mrs. Quinton is on her way out from England. The profoundest sympathy will be felt for the bereaved lady, and for her two daughters, who are now in Shillong.**

Mr. Victor Morier, son of the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has been appointed by the Directors of the British South Africa Company, Assistant to the Civil Commissioner at Mount Hampden.

A good story of the recent Census is going the round of Madras. It appears that one lady of a house and also her governess had a particular objection to stating their ages, as indeed most of their sex have. Instead of submitting to the inevitable, however, they recorded themselves as of "full age." But this would not do for the Census authorities, who returned the papers with a polite request that efforts might be made to overcome such extraordinary squeamishness.

Dr. Peters stated at a meeting of the Carl Peters Fund on March 19, that he had received his appointment as Imperial Commissioner in East Africa under Baron von Soden. Lieutenant Zelewski has been appointed Commander of the Colonial Forces in German East Africa.

One of the most deeply-rooted misconceptions of the day, for which, probably, Mr. Harry Furniss is chiefly responsible, is that Lord Randolph Churchill is of comparatively diminutive height, and, in fact, the small boy of St. Stephen's. Two gentlemen of Yorkshire recently had a dispute on the matter, and one of them, anxious to have an authoritative pronouncement, wrote to the noble lord, and has received the following reply :—"2,Connaught-place,W. Dear Sir,—Lord Randolph Churchill desires me to say in reply to your letter of the 21st inst., that his height is just under 5ft. 10in.—I am, yours faithfully, Cecil Drummond Wolff, secretary."

Brother Anselm, night porter at the Grande Chartreuse Monastery, has just died. It was under this humble name that M. de Brecourt, who once played such a brilliant part in the highest Parisian society, finished his days. M. de Brecourt was married three times, and by his third wife he had a daughter. One day, on coming home from shooting, he discharged his gun into a thicket behind which his daughter happened to be standing. She fell, shot dead. In despair M. de Brecourt entered as a simple friar the monastery of Grande Chartreuse in the most humble and trying of functions.

The Punjab Government have made provision in the budget of the current financial year of a sum of forty thousand rupees for the Railway technical school building in Lahore to take the place of the present temporary and unsuitable block near the Railway workshops. The school is primarily intended for the sons of artizans working in the railway, the authorities of which will provide the site and probably the necessary supervision. No special provision seems to have been made for Europeans and Eurasian lads, and this should be a matter into which the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association might usefully look: though we believe that this technical school for natives is only considered as an equivalent for the English education which is given to the children of European and Eurasian Railway employes.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff has now completely recovered from his recent illness.

A telegram from Zanzibar stated that Mr. M'Kenzie, director of the British East Africa Company, has met the chiefs of Vitu, who have gladly handed over the administration of the territory to the company. Slavery has been abolished, those engaged in cultivating the land remaining slaves for another five years, with the right to purchase their own freedom.

The Duke of Connaught was to inaugurate at Portsmouth on Easter Monday quite a new departure in field manœuvres. Heretofore, at this seaport it has been usual to consider as non-existent all fortifications in the neighbourhood, the ground in their vicinity being of such a nature as not to permit of any field days out of the range of the guns of some one or more of the forts which defend the fortress. On the 30th, however, all the redoubts commanding the ground over which the operations will take place will be manned, and the fighting around them will be conducted just as in time of real war.

A protocol settling the delimitation of the British and Italian spheres of influence in East Africa was signed at Rome on March 24 by Lord Dufferin and the Marquis di Rudini.

On Friday the 27th ult. the Queen granted private audience to Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, of Bombay. Her Majesty during the interview said she was glad to hear of the warm devotion of the Indian Mahometans to the British Throne, and would always be very happy to do anything for their progress and prosperity.

Lady Dufferin, who was expected in England the week the mail left, was to stay with her her daughter and son-in-law, Lady Helen and Mr. Munro Ferguson. As has already been announced in these columns, the Marchioness has promised to speak at Oxford shortly, in aid of the deservedly famous Dufferin fund for the benefit of Indian natives. "Hebe" (of the *Gentlewoman*) hears that whilst she is in England, Lady Dufferin will take the opportunity of presenting her youngest daughter, Lady Victoria Blackwood, the Queen's god-daughter, at the May Drawing-Room, which, by the way, is expected to be a very crowded function.

The Marchioness of Dufferin, writes a home paper, has given further evidence of her keen interest in the new world that is being opened up for Indian women by contributing a sympathetic preface to the volume of biographies by Mrs. E. F Chapman, which is just published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. The sketches, it may be mentioned here include the following :—The Pundita Ramabai Sarasvati, Dr. Anandibai Joshee, the Maharani of Kuch Behar, Toru Dutt, and Cornelia Sorabji. Lady Dufferin testifies to the dramatic interest of these sketches, to the information they afford regarding the family life and religious training, as well as the movements affecting the welfare of Indian women, with which Mrs. Chapman's heroines are all more or less associated. "I am sure," she writes, "this little work will be read with interest by everyone who takes it up; while to those who have thought of Indian women, or who have worked for their welfare in any way, it will come as a message of hope and encouragement, and, as such will give them unmitigated pleasure."

A company for the commercial and industrial working of the Katanga territory in the Congo State has been formed at Brussels with a capital of 3,000,000fcs.

The President of the French Republic has sent the following telegram to the Queen :—"I beg your Majesty to graciously accept on the occasion of your Majesty's arrival at Grasse my wishes that your stay in Provence may be as pleasant as were your previous visits to Biarritz and Aix. I would ask if I can be of any service to your Majesty, and I tender to your Majesty, with my respectful homage, the renewed expression of my sincere regard." The Queen telegraphed, in reply to President Carnot's message, as follows :—"I thank you with my all heart for your very kind telegram. I am deeply touched by the cordial welcome which I received everywhere in my passage through France and on my arrival here in this beautiful country."

Sir John Gorst intended to make a stay of about ten day in Teneriffe. He left London on Friday, the 27th March together with Lady Gorst, and joined the steamer at Plymouth on the following day. Sir John (says the *World*) has recovered from the attack of gout which recently prostrated him. His bronchitis has not quite left him, but will, no doubt, disappear in the milder air of the Canary Islands. The date of his return is fixed for the second week in April, and on the 20th of that month he is to address a political meeting at Salford, on which occasion some further utterances on the Labour Question may be expected, for the four interviews to which he submitted during his last week in town have by no means exhausted his views on the subject.

THE Committee of Privileges of the Lords will meet on April 23 to investigate a development of a very old romance of the peerage. Randal Mowbray Thomas Berkeley has preferred a claim to the earldom of Berkeley, and he has petitioned the Queen (so the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* says) for leave to use the evidence adduced in the case of the claim of William Fitzhardinge Berkeley to the same earldom in 1811, as well as in the claim of Sir Maurice Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley to the barony of Berkeley in 1859. This is one of the points to be considered. The trouble in connection with the peerage, arises from a marriage which is alleged to have taken place on March 30, 1785, on the part of Frederick Augustus, the fifth earl. By this wife that peer had four sons, none of whom was permitted to succeed to the earldom, that being given by the House of Lords to the eldest son of a second marriage, but he would never take his seat and thus stamp all his elder brothers as illegitimate. He died eight years since, and the title was taken by George Lennox Rawdon Berkeley, who descended from the second son of the fourth earl. He in his turn died in 1888. Should Randal Mowbray Thomas Berkeley succeed him?

MR. AND MRS. KENDAL were driving from the theatre to their hotel at Brooklyn on Saturday (21st ult.,) when the horses of their carriage ran away, the carriage came into collision with a lamp post, and the driver was hurled from his box, both horses at the same time being thrown to the ground. Mrs. Kendal received a severe shock and was carried to a drug store in the vicinity in a fainting condition. After restoratives had been administered, however, she revived, and it was then seen that neither she nor Mr. Kendal had sustained any injuries.

THE *Moscow Gazette*, referring to a detailed account of the proposed Siberian railway which recently appeared in an English paper, declares that such statements are premature and misleading. It appears, however, (says the Moscow correspondent of the *Standard*) that one section of 250 miles has been finally resolved upon—namely, from Vladivostock to the frontier town of Grafskaya, which line, though doubtless extremely serviceable in checking the Chinese advance to the north, will have no economic value. Russia being apprehensive of the teeming population of Northern China, and the Germans, who have taken up Russian citizenships, in order to secure trading privileges, it is, perhaps not likely that a large share of the expenses of the strategic railway on the Chinese frontier will be borne by the Minister of War, who lately spent three million roubles in doubling the existing single line between Smolensk and Vitebsk for strategic purposes.

THE Paris correspondents of the *Times* and the *Standard* concur in believing that a reconciliation between the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck seems now less than ever probable.

SOME weeks ago a Vienna paper published a story that a prominent statesman had a year or two ago been saved from utter ruin by being allowed to draw a large sum from the Guelph Fund, through the magnanimity of the great Chancellor, "whose subsequent fall the high official thus relieved helped to bring about." The matter has been raised in the Reichstag, and the person alluded to turns out to be Herr von Botticher, Imperial Home Minister. A statement has since appeared in the press that his father-in-law having been insolvent certain friends lent him 350,000 marks (£17,000) to clear off his liabilities. Herr von Botticher stated this to Prince Bismarck and offered his resignation, requesting him also to inform the Emperor William I. of the circumstances. Both the aged Emperor and his Chancellor requested him to withdraw the resignation, and some time after the money was handed to Herr von Botticher that he might pay off the loan. Herr von Botticher believed the money—in reality advanced as a loan—to have come from his Majesty's private purse as a gift, as he knew such acts of generosity to have been previously performed by his Majesty. The present Emperor called on Herr von Botticher on Saturday and assured him of his confidence. It may be observed that the Guelph Fund (the interest of the £2,250,000 belonging to the late King of Hanover) lies at the disposal of the Prussian (not the Imperial) Government, which, it is said, renders an annual account direct to the Emperor. When his Majesty by special order has given his sanction the accounts are burnt. The Radicals have always tried to do away with this fund, which in Prince Bismarck's time they believed to be employed in subsidising the press.

ON Sunday (March 22), the anniversary of the birth of the Emperor William I., the German Emperor laid the foundation-stone of the church being erected in Berlin as a memorial to his illustrious grandfather.

INTELLIGENCE has reached New York that, in order to avoid the bombardment of Antofagasta (which has fallen into the hands of the Parliamentary party), the Chilian Government withdrew its troops to a place between that town and Iquique. The whole of the province of Tarapaca is now in the hands of the Parliamentaries. The special correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed from Santiago, under the date of March 19:—"The Government is unable to attack Iquique by sea through the want of ships, and by land owing to 200 miles of waterless intervening desert. The Government is concentrating 30,000 troops in the South. The insurgents claim to have 4,000 troops, besides the fleet manned by 2,000 men. My own opinion is that the delay in the suppression of the insurrection is due to the hesitation of the Government, but that it is merely a matter of a few weeks."

AN appeal for subscriptions has just been issued by Mr. G. W. Foote, president of the National Secular Society, and Mr. J. M. Robertson, editor of the *National Reformer*, pointing out that Mr. Charles Bradlaugh's somewhat sudden death has left his affairs in a state of embarrassment. The liabilities exceed the assets, and no kind of provision is made for his only surviving daughter, Mrs. Bonner, who some time ago, in a moment of emergency, surrendered on his behalf the life policy he had assigned to her. None of the debts are personal, the bulk being due to investors holding debentures on his publishing business, some of whom are willing to forego their claims. Mr. Bradlaugh was practically solvent, but his death has greatly altered the financial position of his affairs, the assets being chiefly of a character which, under a forced sale, would realise far less than their legitimate value. What is proposed is that the first £600 of the fund should be devoted to purchasing the printing plant for Mrs. Bonner, which would afford her a modest income. Then it is intended to devote something to the redemption of copyrights, and after that to deal with the creditors as the amount in hand permits. Mr. W. H. Reynolds, Camplin House, New Cross, S.E., is acting as treasurer.

THE Cooper Institute, one of the largest halls in New York city, was crowded on March 20 by Italians, who passed resolutions protesting against the lynching of their countrymen at New Orleans. Towards the close of the proceedings the speakers became much excited, and it required all the efforts of the police to prevent riot and bloodshed. Meetings of Italians have been held at Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Troy, N. Y., to protest against the lynching. At Troy the building in which the meeting was held was attacked by the mob, pistols being fired, although no one was injured. Detective O'Malley, who was charged with having been an intermediary in bribing the jury in the New Orleans trial that led to the lynching of the Italians, states that, having been present at the meeting at the Clay statue, he thought it prudent to take to flight, and went to Memphis, in Texas. He intended, however, to return to New Orleans, to expose the workings of the Mafia, having been in the employ of one faction of it for six years. He expressed the belief that six of the men lynched were concerned in the murder of Mr. Hennessy. Mr. Nicholls, Governor of Louisiana, in reply to a telegram from Mr. Blaine, says he is satisfied that most of the men killed were American citizens, but it is probable that two or three were Italian subjects.

## LORD HARRIS AS GOVERNOR.

A WRITER in the *Times*, presumably Sir W. W. Hunter, has the following tribute to Lord Harris and Lord Reay:—

Lord Harris, the Governor of Bombay, is winning for himself a strong position in the respect of all classes. His English reputation as an athlete and a sportsman assured him, from the outset, of the facile popularity which such a reputation obtains among Englishmen in India. But Lord Harris has, somewhat unexpectedly at so early a stage in his career, been subjected to a taste which tries a very different class of qualities from those by which he was most widely known in England. His predecessor, Lord Reay, had to perform several tasks of extreme difficulty. He had to steer the Presidency through the perils of the Finance Commission, to carry out the retrenchments prescribed, and to secure that the provincial institutions and resources should emerge with as little loss of efficiency as possible from the increased contributions demanded by the Supreme Government. He had to modify the Bombay forest laws, in order to meet the just claims of the poorer peasants, but in opposition to the views of departmental authorities with a sort of official vested interest in the existing system. He had to cut off from the local service a high officer, whose talents, and even errors, had won for him partisans and friends. A governor upon whom such duties are imposed almost unavoidably leaves personal enemies behind.

Since Lord Harris's succession attempts have been made to dissociate the new governor from the policy of his predecessor. These efforts found their most public expression in a certain Anglo-Indian newspaper. Lord Harris has taken a firm stand against such attempts, and has availed himself of every proper occasion to expose their futility. As regards the difficult forest question, he has officially declared his, opinion that Lord Reay's "decision was a just and right one," and that his policy was "absolutely just." With reference to Lord Reay's educational measures Lord Harris has had lately opportunities of speaking out even more plainly. He has continued the work on the lines laid down by Lord Reay, and the Indian mail brought his speeches at the opening of two great institutions which his predecessor had initiated, but the credit for which it was sought to divert to himself. "I have done absolutely nothing," said Lord Harris bluntly when inaugurating the new great gymnastic establishment for the native youth of Bombay, three weeks ago, "I have done absolutely nothing but to carry out in continuity what was being carried out by my predecessor." Lord Harris has administered a significant rebuke to those who would have liked to represent him as in oppisition to Lord Reay, or to obscure the important and courageous services rendered by Lord Reay, under very difficult circumstances and during a most trying time.

## AN ODE TO THE MAHARAJA OF BHOWNUGGER.

MR. TASKER, the Persian poet, has addressed an ode, of which the following is sent to us as a translation:—

The chivalry, enlightenment and royal charities of his Highness Sir Takhtsinghji Jasvatsinghji, G.C.S.I., Maharaja Saheb of Bhawnugger.

1. The munificent gifts of the all-merciful Creator deeply affect my heart. By His mysterious power He has created the seven firmaments, with all the bright stars, the sweet shining moon and the resplendent sun that adorns them.

2. Having said so far of that Omnipotent Creator, I feel greatest delight to sing the praises of the present young and brave ruler of Bhawnugger, His Highness the Maharajah Sir Takhtsinghjee Jaswatsinghjee, G. C. S. I., a Prince renowned for his extreme kindness and love for his subjects, a lover of goodness and virtue and an abstainer from, and an abhorer of, all wicked actions.

3. This Maharaja having himself tasted the delicious fruits of education and being highly enlightened, is always spending thousands of rupees for the improvement of his subjects through the spread of education among them, and we have heard of a very few princes indeed, so very enlightened and so very zealous for the education and enlightenment of their subjects.

4. The first administration of justice by this Prince has made his State flourishing and prosperous and the people highly contented.

5. He has made and is making so very rapid and good improvements for his subjects that the sweet and auspicious name of Maharaja Sir Takhtsinghjee has always been playing on the lips of the people all throughout India.

6. His good deeds and his able administration have proved him more than worthy of a royal throne and a shining crown with all the bright gems that adorn them.

7. His auspicious, awe-inspiring, and just sway has been the blessed means of extirpating from his dominions the cunning and the rebellous persons who molest the poor people.

8. To make his administration perfect and his state a model one, he has secured a good staff of efficient officers to whom he has given respectively, the charge of the judicial, revenue, municipal, and police departments, constantly keeping his mild eye over them.

9. Besides taking a prominent and praiseworthy part in many useful meetings, he has greatly endeared himself to, and the hearts of all, by exhibiting good and kind feelings for his subjects in his state council.

10. This Maharaja is always ready to go personally into the case of, and give justice to, a poor suffering man, advising his officers to pay greater attention to the interest and welfare of the subjects than to the filling up of the state treasury.

11. His Highness is always exerting himself to get up works and institutions of charity which render him a gem of charity in the sight of the people.

12. His Highness so ably gives his judgment in a case or decision that comes to him for his kind consideration, that the rich and the poor receive equal justice.

13. When any unforeseen and disastrous calamity visits any part of his dominions, he does not only pardon the people of the taxes yielding a revenue of thousands of rupees, but he also gives them his personal consolation, thereby allaying to a great measure, the acuteness of the pangs of their sufferings and their loss.

14. The subjects of the Bhownugger State always pray for and bless this Maharaja Saheb who is so very kind and good to them.

15. The Head and the Bombay Government highly approve of, and appreciate, the able administration of his State by this enlightened Prince and for which fact her Imperial Highness the Queen-Empress has been pleased to adorn His Highness. The Queen Empress has been graciously pleased to adorn his Highness with the title of *Maharaja*.

16. May the auspicious name and the sweet perfume of the fame of this sagacious kind and highly enlightened ruler spread in the four corners of the world like those of *Hatam* and may all the good wishes of his noble heart be crowned with complete success as those of the Kyan Emperor *Noserwan*.

17. May his noble charities, his merciful acts, his goodness and his enlightenment be still increasing and may his princely rank and magnificence be still higher and higher.

18, O merciful God! grant his Highness a long life crowned with happiness, bliss, and sublime glory and do overthrow the wicked designs of his enemies by frustrating their plans.

19. O Omnipotent Creator shower on him those precions gems and diamonds as Thou was pleased to adorn the person of the great Emperor *Jamsheed* with.

The composer of this poem is known by the surname of Taskerand he is always praying for his Highness the Maharaja Sir Takhtsinghjee Jasvatsinghjee, G. C. S. I., and entertains the hope that his Highness be pleased to approve of this poem with a glad heart. Composed by Sohrabjee Cooverjee Tasker, Persian Poet.

Prepared by the desire of Mr. Sohrabjee Jamshedjee Naorojee, cabinet-maker, who is a respectful admirer of his Highness the Maharaja Saheb's many noble charities.

THE Russian fortress Sveaborg has been further strengthened by the construction of a strong fort on the neighbouring island of Melko.

THE Sultan of Turkey is said to be much upset at the retirement of Mohsin Khan, the Persian Ambassador at Constantinople, and has written to the Shah, requesting his Majesty to revoke his acceptance of the Ambassador's resignation.

THE Queen has decided that the "ceremonial" at the wedding of Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein and Prince Aribert of Anhal Dessau is to be the same, as nearly as possible (*Truth* says) as was observed on the occasion of the wedding of the late Duke of Albany.

AT the annual meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China on April 15 the directors will recommend that a dividend be declared for the past half year at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax (making, with the interim dividend, 8 per cent. for the year), that £50,000 be added to reserve fund, bringing it up to £300,000, and £9,104 16s. 1d. be carried forward.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation took place yesterday, Mr. George Cotton presiding, there being also present:—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Amirudin Tyabji, Bhalchandra Khrishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Damodar Tapidas, Darashah Ratanjee Chichgar, Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, Grattan Geary, Govardhandas Khatao Makanji, Hasambhai Visram, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Hormusjee C. Coorlawalla, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Mr. K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Maneckshah J. Taleyarkhan, Meherjibhai Rastamjee Setna, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Mr. Mirza Hussein Khan, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Kt., Messrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, M. C. Murzban, Naorojee Beiramjee Suntook, S. A. Nathan, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

### MR. WACHA ON MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

In accordance with notice of motion, Mr. Wacha moved: 1. That, having regard to the alarming growth of Municipal expenditure in recent years and the possibility of increase to the existing burden of local taxation in the near future, it is imperative, in the opinion of the Corporation, to retrench expenditure and supervise it more rigidly with a view of securing greater soundness and permanence to Municipal finance. 2. That a Committee of Retrenchment, consisting of the undermentioned members, be appointed to investigate into all branches of existing expenditure and submit their report, not later than 31st August next, showing what material reductions and economies, compatible with efficiency, could be effected, and what system of supervision should be adopted which could better safeguard expenditure in all its branches:—

Sir Henry Morland, Kt., Mr. E. B. Carroll, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. T. Blaney, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. E., Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K. M. Shroff, Dr. A. Viegas, Captain Walshe, Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, and George Cotton, as Chairman.

Mr. Wacha said that the question was not a new one to the Corporation and he had himself done much in the past to show the Corporation what position it stood in. He did believe that their expenditure was increasing at a faster rate than the revenue, and that being his conviction he considered it necessary that he should make one more effort to put before them the question whether they did or did not think that that was the time when they must say what should be done in the future bearing in mind the heavy liabilities they would have to meet and the fact that local taxation was almost at its limit? Mr. Wacha then took the expenditure and revenue for the past five years and minutely examined them in each spending department of the Municipality and worked them out to the conclusion that the growth of revenue had been nineteen per cent. whilst the expenditure had reached thirty-one. Speaking of pensions, Mr. Wacha said they all knew he was entirely against giving pensions. There should be no such thing in a Municipality as pensions, and the London County Council did not recognise them.

The Municipal Commissioner: Not a body of very high repute.

Mr. Wacha, continuing, condemned the manner in which the budget was annually submitted. It really went to conceal the ordinary receipts and expenditure for the year. He showed that the present taxation was Rs. 7·38 per head of the population, and the people as they knew were already crying out. They must stave off further taxation as far as possible as it was admittedly an evil.

Dr. Bhalchundra seconded.

The Chairman stated he had a letter from Captain Walshe refusing to act on any Committee that might be appointed in connection with Mr. Wacha's motion and giving his reasons for such refusal.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal did not think it was usual to read written communications to the Corporation from members who were not present.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban supported Mr. Javerilal in that view.

Sir Henry Morlad said that without speaking to the motion he wished to have his name removed from the proposed committee. He had plenty of municipal work to do without serving on any such committee.

Mr. Wacha replied that he wanted as far as possible to have both sides of the Corporation fairly represented—the reformers and those who were in favour of extravagant expenditure.

Khan Bhadhur M. C. Murzban said it seemed to him that much credit was due to Mr. Wacha for the trouble he had taken to give the figures he had done. He had not the slightest doubt that Mr. Wacha was actuated by the best motives in bringing forward his motion for they must all have heard in every part of the city the cry, right or wrong, that there was a continual increase of taxation without a corresponding increase in the revenue. That the Corporation knew was not the case for the revenue was increasing. To his mind the best course the Corporation could adopt was in the first instance to lay Mr. Wacha's figures before the Municipal Commissioner, and get his report upon them, and his line of argument in defending the manner in which he brought the budget before the Standing Committee. He was the best one to judge what was necessary to be spent in the city and a Committee such as Mr. Wacha proposed could not do much. Therefore a report from the Commissioner and Head of Departments on how expenditure could be curtailed would be the best course. He would not vote for the motion.

Mr. Duxbury commenced his remarks by thanking Mr. Wacha for the trouble he had taken in laying the figures before the Corporation, and trusted they would bear fruit. He pointed out that although the revenue might not, as Mr. Wacha had said, be keeping pace with the expenditure, still it was undeniable that the Corporation were paying more for the benefits they derived than hitherto. For instance, 3,000, or 4,000 bullocks were employed to do work that might easily be done by half the number. That was only one of many items. They had been piling on the labour and never thinking of taking it off. It never seemed to enter into any one's mind that whilst they were increasing expenses in every direction they also ought to give an eye to retrenchment and endeavour to effect corresponding reductions. They had lately spent and were spending a lot of money on the halalcore service, but the time was approaching when they would introduce water-carriage in the city and the halalcore would to a large extent become a thing of the past, and render such expenditure almost an entire waste. They could not do better than frequently remind the Executive that those matters were of serious consideration to the ratepayers, who were already taxed to a great extent. There was heaps of room for retrenchment, especially in the Health Department.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal supported the view adopted by the mover of the motion, and would vote that the Committee be appointed.

Mr. Carroll said he would vote against the Committee on the ground that it would do no good whatever. He agreed with Mr. Murzban that that he could do no good on such a Committee, and he had the same feeling with regard to himself. He quite admitted that the time did arrive when bodies like that Corporation felt themselves bound to rise in their wrath and insist upon retrenchment all round, that was in a case where there was really a difficulty in making ends meet, obvious waste, and clearly a sinking or stationary revenue. But they had none of those conditions before them. They had a rising revenue, a budget that balanced without the least difficulty, and there was every prospect before them of prosperity in the city. Under those circumstances a Committee might sit and wear out its brains and waste time and not find such defects in the budget as Mr. Wacha seemed to anticipate. Allusion had been made to the demand which might be made for an additional contribution to the police. That question had yet to come before them, but it was extremely probable when it did that the increase would be met by the addition of some thing to its revenue by Government. In his opinion it would be better if Mr. Wacha did find any actual defect in the working of any specific department to bring the matter forward and get a Committee appointed to enquire into it. He believed Mr. Wacha had introduced that question in a thoroughly conscientious spirit, and with a wish to benefit the ratepayers. His time, however, was too much occupied to allow him to accept an appointment on any such Committee as was suggested.

Mr. A. M. Dharamsi moved as an amendment that the Municipal Commissioner should be asked to obtain information from heads of department on the questions raised by Mr. Wacha, and that he should be asked to submit a report on the same within one month.

Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy seconded.

The Municipal Commissioner dealt at length with the figures Mr. Wacha had laid before the Corporation, and in doing so said a great deal of credit was due to Mr. Wacha for the attention he had given to the subject, and for the statesmanlike temperance with which he laid them before the Corporation. He had expected a good deal of sharp criticism which might have drawn one or two sharp words from him in reply, but nothing had been more pleasing than the tone he adopted. It was evident that he was actuated by a disinterested sense of public duty. After dealing in detail with Mr. Wacha's figures, which he showed were not strictly accurate, the Commissioner went on to say that the Corporation's expenditure had not been imprudent or the taxation heavy, having regard to the works undertaken. He repudiated the extraordinary statement made by Mr. Wacha that the consolidated rates had reached their maximum limit, for, as a matter of fact, they were at their legal minimum. Nevertheless, in spite of that and the impending calls upon their finances, it was not probable that it would be necessary to impose any fresh taxation within any period to which they could look forward, that was up to 1894-95. So far from their revenue giving them reasons for discouragement it gave them the reverse. They had impending upon them a call of Rs. 4,32,000, or at least 3¼ lakhs in regard to the Tansa Works and two lakhs for the police, but notwithstanding that fact it was exceeding improbable that they would have to raise taxation in any quarter whatever during the period he had stated. He must and could trust to the expansion of their revenue. He did not fear the appointment of any such Committee as had been suggested, but he would ask the Corporation to seriously consider whether any reason had been shown for the appointment of such a Committee which would tend to create fears on the part of all their servants as to the position they would be placed in the future with regard to the working of their departments.

Dr. Viegas pointed out that it was time for the Corporation to conclude its sitting, and as that was a most important subject on which other members had still something to say, he proposed that the Corporation should adjourn, and that the discussion be continued at the next sitting.

This was agreed to by the Corporation, and they adjourned until Thursday.

## AN IMPORTANT MUNICIPAL CASE.

## MR. CHITTY'S DECISION.

### TRICUMDAS MOOLJEE AND OTHERS vs. THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.

JUDGMENT in this case was delivered yesterday by Mr. C. W. Chitty, Acting Chief Justice, Small Cause Court. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morojee, appeared for plaintiffs; and Mr. Crawford, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, for the respondent.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said:—This is a petition for the ascertainment of the amount to be paid by the Bombay Municipality to the petitioners as trustees of the estate and effects of the late Canjee Khetsey in respect of a portion of a oart situate in Kandawadi Street, which has been taken by the Municipality as a set-back for the purpose of widening the said street. There is no question as to the amount of land taken, *viz.*, 171 square yards, the only dispute in the case being, as to what is the proper amount of compensation to be paid for the same. The amount offered by the respondents is Rs. 2,373-8, being Rs. 10 per square yard for the land, and Rs. 651 for the buildings, trees, etc., thereon. The petitioners claim Rs. 4,024, or Rs. 18·22 per square yard for the land, and Rs. 908 for the building, trees, etc. The petitioners' claim as to the amount to be paid is based on the evidence of Mr. Stevens and Mr. Morris. The evidence of the latter is, I think, of little practical use in the present case, as he has not attempted to value the land on any given system, but merely states that in his opinion the amount claimed is a fair one. Mr. Stevens had on several occasions visited the property, and has made his valuation (to use his own words) "on a supposed loss of rent." It must, therefore, be considered whether the basis of Mr. Stevens' calculation is a fair and reliable one. Mr. Stevens assumes a loss of half the rent of the *chawl*, and a smaller fraction of rent of the upper-storied building, because on the land being taken up by the respondents certain of the tenants wrote, through their solicitors, to the petitioners, informing them that they would not continue as tenants unless their rent was reduced. This was done apparently without any remonstrance on the part of the petitioners, who have since accepted such lower rent. It also appeared on the evidence of Tricumdas Mulji that he had seen the tenants before they wrote the said letters, and the fact that the four letters of much the same tenor were written on four consecutive days, cannot, I think, fail to create a suspicion that the reduction of rent took place in consequence of an arrangement between the landlord and the tenants. If that be the case, the basis for Mr. Stevens' calculation fails, and the calculation cannot be accepted as reliable. It is, however, open to objections on other grounds. He has only made a reduction of 5 per cent. for collection, etc., neglecting altogether the usual deduction for municipal taxes, bad tenants, and vacancies, repairs, maintenance, and insurance. Against that it may be said that he has only taken sixteen years' purchase for the *chawl* and eighteen years' purchase for the upper-storied house. Another grave objection to Mr. Stevens' valuation is that he has calculated the value of the trees by the supposed loss of revenue. This he takes at Rs. 2 per mensem, and capitalises at sixteen years' purchase. Of the fact of the monthly revenue being Rs. 2 there is not a shred of evidence, and even if it were so I have great doubts as to whether such a system of valuation could be applied to perishable things as trees. Mr. Stevens also charges for the trees twice over, as he gives Rs. [illegible]60 as their value as dead wood in his estimate of Rs. 908. On the whole, it seems that Mr. Stevens' valuation is altogether too extravagant, and, indeed, the petitioners' counsel in his reply stated that he thought Rs. 10 per square yard would be a fair value for the land itself with some addition on the ground of its being frontage. Now to consider the valuation as made by the respondents' engineer. Mr. Walton has valued the oart and the north portion of it on what seems a reasonable system, and, curiously enough the two valuations give the same result, *i.e.*, a value of Rs. 7-0-1 per square yard. Mr. Walton takes the value of the land and buildings at twenty years' purchase of the net annual proceeds, and deducts them from the value of the buildings. This, Mr. Walton says is the method usually adopted in England and in this country for valuing property, and seems to me to be likely to give a far more accurate result than a calculation based on a supposed loss of rent. The respondents' offer, moreover, some Rs. 3 more in order to avoid disputes, and I consider that, on the whole, the sum of Rs. 10 per square yard may be taken as a fair value for the land considered as frontage land. My view is strongly borne out by two facts, which appeared in the petitioners' evidence:—(1.) Luckmidas Girdhurdas, an estate broker, who was called by the petitioners to produce an agreement for sale of land in the neighbour in answer to Mr. Robertson, stated that in his opinion, land on the Kandawadi side of Girgaum Back Road would be worth about Rs. 10 to 12 per square yard. (2.) In 1885 and again in 1887 the petitioners actually offered to sell the same strip of land to the Municipality for the same purpose at Rs. 10 a square yard; and as it appears that land, generally speaking, has not gone up but has rather fallen in price since 1887, this cannot but be a valuable criterion in the present case. I do not consider the evidence as to sales in Girgaum Road and Girgaum Back Road of very much value, as the character of those roads is so entirely different. Mr. Robertson urged that a higher price must be given for this land, because it is especially suitable for building shops; but although it was stated that there were shops in Kandawadi Street, the evidence of the petitioners clearly showed that the land was chiefly valuable as being in one of the most favourite places for Hindoos to reside, and think this must be taken to be the general character of the locality. So much for the value of the land. As to the loss, damage, or expense incurred by the petitioners there is not so much difference between Mr. Stevens' estimate (Rs. 908; and that of the respondents' engineer (Rs. 651); but while Mr. Stevens' estimate is based chiefly on guess work, that of the respondents' engineer is taken from measurements and the prices of contractors employed by the Municipality; and I think must accept it as being the more correct of the two. That being the case, it follows that the petitioners cannot recover more than the sum of Rs. 2,373-3-8 offered by the respondents, which must be ordered to be paid to the petitioners. The petitioners to pay the respondents, professional costs (Rs. 135.)

MR. BARTON M. GUCKIN has determined to retire from the operatic stage, and, after a short rest, to devote his talents to the concert-room.

THE wills reported this week include those of Mr. John Maclean Mackenzie Grieves, some time of Hutton Hall, Berwickshire, the personalty being sworn at £19,927; of Mr. Henry Hope Morley, of Bowden Darra, Lanceston, £31,254; of Sir Richard Francis Sutton, of Benham-park, Berks, fifth Baronet £155,973; of Miss Elizabeth Rawson, late of Nidd-hall, Yorkshire, £567,857 2s. 3d.; of Miss Harriett Clementina Eleanor de Bruyn, late of 34, Hyde Park-square, £28,000; of the late Earl of Caithness, £16,689; of Mrs. Maria Drummond of Hyde-park-gardens, £13,199; of Mr. Charles Ramsden, of Grosvenor-street, £264,927; of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, of 20, Circus-road, St. John's Wood, M.P., the gross value of whose personal estate has been declared at £4,586, and the net value under a nominal amount.

## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 27TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Assam, Captain W. J. Webber, with the Overland Mails of 27th March, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6-30 o'clock yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr J E M Boydell
Mr D W G Coley
Mr F O Franks
Lieut G R Row
Lieut G Sanders
Surg B J Singh

FROM BRINDISI.

Surg-Major C Mallins
Capt R V P Jones
Mr S G. Wood
Mr J N Beresford
Dr Fonceca
Mr C Maitland
Mr Wells Cole

FROM SUEZ.—Skeeh Abdul Rasool.

FROM ADEN.

Capt M T Lyde
Rev W Morris

## THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

### THE COURT.

THE queen held a Council at Windsor on Friday.

The Queen left Windsor on Monday and proceeded to Portsmouth, where she embarked on board the Royal yatch for Cherbourg. Leaving that port on Tuesday morning, her Majesty arrived at Grasse yesterday afternoon.

The Empress Frederick is staying at Buckingham Palace. On Tuesday the Empress opened a new wing of the Bedford College for Women in York-place.

The Queen has approved the appointments of Sir C. Euan-Smith as Minister Plenipotentiary at Tangier and of Mr. Gerald Portal as Consul-General at Zanzibar.

### PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords on Monday Lord Salisbury, replying to a question from Lord Kimberley, said that ample time would be allowed for considering the representations of the Newfoundland-Legislature, as the Bill affecting that colony would not be taken before April 16. The Commons' amendments to the Lords' amendments to the Tithe Bill were considered, and, with verbal alterations, were agreed to. On Tuesday the Tithe Bill was finally passed.

In the House of Commons on Monday, after some discussion concerning the Newfoundland difficulty, the House was engaged with various subjects on the motion for going into Committee of Supply. On Tuesday the amendments to the Tithe Bill, insisted upon by the Lords, were discussed and were ultimately agreed to.

Both Houses will have a formal meeting to-day when the Commons will adjourn until April 6.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present, except Earl Cadogan, who is unwell.

The polling at Aston Manor on Friday resulted in a surprising victory for the Unionists, Captain Grice-Hutchinson being returned by a majority of 2,978 votes over Mr. Phipson Beale, Q. C., the Gladstonian candidate.

### POLITICAL.

A deputation of merchants and others interested in Newfoundland had an interview on Tuesday with Mr. W. H. Smith, M. P., at the Treasury, to represent the feelings of the colony on the French claims and to deprecate the hasty passing of the Bill now before Parliament. Mr. W. H. Smith reminded the deputation of the violent language used in the colony and the fact that the treaty rights of France could not be ignored by the British Government, and he hoped the Colonial Legislature would adopt measures that would obviate the necessity for the Government Bill, which could not be proceeded with in the House of Commons before April 24.

A deputation represnting the silk industry in England had an interview with the Home Secretary on Tuesday to represent the inexpediency of raising the limit of age for children employed in that trade from 10 to 12 years. Mr. H. Matthews said he agreed that the change was not desirable nor necessary, and the deputation should enforce their views on the Standing Committee.

### IRELAND.

Mr. T. Hartington, M.P., on Friday attempted to address a meeting at Grange, Sligo, in support of the Parnellite candidate, but met with a very hostile reception, being pelted with mud, and finally he was compelled to retire under the protection of the police.

Mr. Parnell on Sunday addressed a large meeting at Drogheda, where he had a triumphal reception.

Mr. T. Healy and other Irish Anti-Parnellite M.P.'s on Sunday addressed a meeting at Queenstown, when resolutions denouncing Mr. Parnell's retention of the leadership of the National party and his hesitation to accept Mr. Healy's challenge for a mutual resignation of their Parliamentary seats were passed.

Mr. T. Healy, M.P., was badly received at Cork on Monday, and had to be protected to his hotel by the police. A number of Parnellite sympathizers were at the hotel, and Mr. O'Brien Dalton, it is asserted, assaulted Mr. Healy, breaking his glasses and injuring one of his eyes.

Mr. Parnell has informed the hostile committee in Cork that he has instructed Colonel Nolan to move on his behalf for the Chiltern Hundreds as soon as Mr. M. Healy has vacated his seat. Mr Healy, however, regards the terms laid drown as a trick and insists upon both new writs being issued simultaneously.

The trial of the persons accused of participation in the Tipperary riots of September last began on Tuesday before a special jury at Cork. Yesterday Mr. Morley, M.P., was examined as a witness, and gave evidence tending to inculpate the police as having been needlessly violent on the occasion.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League, in Dublin on Tuesday, the receipt of £92 was announced. The treasurers of the American fund had received £6. Grants had been made to evicted tenants to the amount of £129.

### COLONIAL.

Mr. Mackenzie, director of the British East Africa Company, has concluded a treaty with the principal chiefs of Vitu for the administration of the country by the officials of the company and providing for the abolition of slavery.

The excitement in Newfoundland continues, and the protest against the legislation proposed by the Home Government is universally approved throughout the colony, and threats of declaring independence are generally put forward.

### FOREIGN.

M. Jules Ferry undeterred by the threats of the Anarchist leaders to make a hostile demonstration against him, addressed a meeting on Sunday at Montmartre on the advantages of moderate Republicanism.

It is reported that a conference of the Napoleon family, at which the Empress Eugenie will be present, is to be held immediately to consider the political position.

In the Italian Parliament on Saturday, after a warm discussion, the Budget was voted by 192 against 32.

The Khedive has issued a decree at Cairo, setting forth his intention to comply with the terms arranged by the Porte with European capitalist for the application of the amount of the Egyptian tribute to meet the interest of a Four per Cent. Loan to pay off the Five per Cent. Ottoman Defence Loan.

A Protocal was signed on Tuesday at Rome by the Italian Minister and Lord Dufferin, the British Minister, defining the respective spheres of influence in East Africa.

An impression prevails at Lisbon that a Cabinet crisis is likely to occur soon, and already the newspapers are speculating on the constitution of a new Ministry.

The Italian representatives in Abyssinia have quitted that country, and arrived at Aden on Tuesday. King Menelek had shown himself unwilling to enter into negotiations with Count Antonelli who, therefore, decided to withdraw all Italians from the country.

The excitement among the Italians in the United States concerning the Lynching at New Orleans is unabated, and the Italian Minister is pressing the Secretary of State for punishment of those concerned and for compensation to the families of the sufferers.

Reports from Chicago and Pittsburg show a fearful outbreak of influenza in those towns. At Chicago 1,540 deaths from that disease had been recorded within a fortnight, and no abatement of the epidemic has yet been perceptible.

Mr. Harrison, M.P., one of the anti-Parnellite deputation to the United States, is seriously ill in a New York hospital, but the last accounts are re-assuring for his recovery.

In Chili there is still the same disturbed state of things, and neither party has been able yet to effect a decisive movement.

The prospects of peace in the Argentine Republic are strengthened by the good understanding existing between General Mitre and General Roca, the former being accepted as the candidate for the Presidency.

### OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Col. R. Burd, Bo. Ret.; Capt. S. N. Raikes, Bo. Ret. List; W. Luke, Esq., late Ben. C.S.; Earl of Miltown; Lord A. C. Seymour; Gen. Johnston; Count Von Fabrice; the Chevalier Colquhoun; Mr. A. B. M'Grigor, L.L.D.; Mr. Lawrence Barrett; Mr. E. Waugh, J. P.

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

### BURMA AND CHINA.

IN the House of Commons on the 23rd ult. Sir J. P. Hennessey asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether her Majesty's Government had received any remonstrance from the Government of China respecting the recent annexation of a part of Burma, which part of Burma was tributary to the Empire of China. Sir J. Fergusson asked for notice of the question. Speaking off hand, he was not aware of any recent communication on the subject.

### THE HARBOUR OF COLOMBO.

In answer to Mr. Schwann, Baron H. De Worms said: The question of a northern arm to the Colombo Harbour has been recently again raised, and the papers are now under the consideratien of the consulting engineer. The memorial from the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, dated November 21, related to questions of account, with a view to show that the construction of the existing breakwater had been remunerative, and a reply was sent at the time, expressing the general concurrence of the Secretary of State in the views of the memorialists.

### THE EXCISE LAW IN INDIA.

On the 28 ult. Mr. W. H. Smith moved: "That this House at the conclusion of the morning sitting do adjourn till Thursday at twelve of the clock; that on Thursday the House at its rising do adjourn till Monday, April 6; and that Mr. Speaker, as soon as he has reported the Royal Assent to the bills agreed on by both Houses, do adjourn the House without question put." Some discussion ensued, in the course of which Dr. Clark called attention to the financial grievances of Scotland. In answer to Sir J. Colomb, Lord G. Hamilton was understood to say that it was in contemplation to abolish the training squadron, but that the opinion of naval officers on the subject would be taken. Mr. S. Smith called attention to a matter connected with the administration of the excise law in India. A year or two ago there was a minute issued by the Government of India forbidding the planting of arrack or liquor shops near factories, schools and such like places, and ordering that the public opinion of a locality should be ascertained as far as possible before planting liquor shops. A great grievance had been brought to his attention, which had just occurred in the town of Madura, near Madras. In that town seventeen liquor shops were planted out close to the temple, schools, and such like places. A petition was immediately got up and signed against them, and the answer given to that petition was that it could not be attended to, first of all, because it was not stamped; and, secondly, because there was not time to refer to the highest quarter before the sale of the liquor shops. He wished the Secretary of state to send out to India and inquire why it was that this petition had been so contemptuously dealt with, and why the wishes of the people of the locality were not given effect to. Sir J. Fergusson said the Secretary of State for India had no official knowledge of the circumstances on which the hon. gentleman wished for information; but he undertook to write to Madras and inquire as to the nature of the orders given. The motion was ultimately agreed to.

The whole of the official correspondence relating to Rear-Admiral Colomb's system of Flashing signals was published on Saturday as a Parliamentary paper.

Correspondence respecting the Eyygptian exiles in Ceylon has been presented to Parliament. The last despatch announces that, in the circumstances her Majesty's Government are not prepared to remove the exiles from the island.

## MR. PARNELL'S CHALLENGE TO MR. MAURICE HEALY.

A LETTER from Mr. Parnell was published on Monday (March 23) having reference to his challenge to Mr. Maurice Healy, M.P., to resign his seat. The document is in the form of a letter to the Parnell Leadership Committee at Cork, and is as follows:—

Gentlemen,—I have received this morning a letter from the junior member for the City of Cork, published several days before it reached me, requesting me to let him know the date on which I propose to accept the Chiltern Hundreds, and undertaking to resign his seat concurrently. Even if his letter could be regarded as containing a complete or honest acceptance of my suggestions to my constituents, I regret that the tone of studied insult he has thought proper to adopt, coupled with the untruthful character of several of his statements, debars me from entering into any communication either with him or his friends, and renders it impossible for me to hope that any agreement come to by him would be respected any longer than he might find it expedient. I, however, wish to inform you, for the information and guidance of my constituents, that I have written to Colonel Nolan, the acting whip of the Irish Parliamentary party, enclosing him my application for the Chiltern Hundreds, and requesting him to forward it to the Chancellor of the Exchequer as soon as Mr. Maurice Healy has submitted himself to the judgment of and has gone to his constituents.—I am, gentlemen, yours very truly, Charles Stewart Parnell.

To this letter Mr. Maurice Healy has sent the following reply, addressed to Mr. Parnell:—

Sir,—You have, as I anticipated, resorted to fresh stratagems to evade the promise you voluntarily made at your meeting here on the 17th instant. Your challenge was perfectly plain, viz., that you would go to your constituents "to-morrow" if I would do so. I accepted that challenge without delay, and you now pretend that your suggestion was that I should first resign my seat and contest the city, trusting to your honour to do the same when the result of my election had shown that doing so would mean political extinction for you. A trick of this kind imposes upon nobody, and simply covers you with contempt. I now formally give you notice that I am by this post forwarding to Sir Thomas Esmonde my application for the Chiltern Hundreds, which he will hand to the Chancellor of the Exchequer as soon as Colonel Nolan assures him that he intends to hand in yours concurrently. If he will not do so everybody will know what to think of you.

At a meeting of the Parnell Leadership Committee in Cork on Tuesday night, it was announced that Mr. Parnell would not resign his seat until Mr. Maurice Healy had first done so and had sought re-election. Speaking at Liverpool on Wednesday Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., strongly denounced the pulpit attacks that had been made in England on Mr. Parnell, and did not agree altogether with the main Liberal body, which forced the hand of Mr. Parnell. But Mr. Parnell's manifesto (he said) made his leadership impossible; it broke down the whole case for Home Rule by appealing to racial hates and distrusts, and attacking the Liberal leaders, and especially Mr. Gladstone.

### ALLEGED SAVAGE ASSAULT ON MR. T. M. HEALY.

At the Cork Assizes on Monday Mr. Maurice Healy, M.P., obtained a verdict for £5 for a libellous statement made by Mr. A. Roche, a local Parnellite. Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., who was engaged in the case on behalf of his brother, was followed by a howling mob on leaving the Court House, several of whom made attempts to assault him. On reaching the Victoria hotel he proceeded to a dressing-room. Shortly after, it is said, a man (said to be Mr. O'Brien Dalton) rushed in, extinguished the candle, and hit Mr. Healy a fierce blow across the face, smashing his eye-glasses. Blood flowed freely, and Mr. Healy became faint. Great excitement ensued. Outside the hotel a large hostile crowd assembled and during the excitement Mr. Morley arrived, and expressed very great indignation when he learned what had occurred. Three doctors remained in attendance on the hon. member for several hours and issued the following statement:—"Mr. Healy got a severe blow on his left eye, breaking one glass of the spectacles which he happened to be using at the time. Some of the broken glass was driven into the eye, injuring the coats of this organ. He also sustained an incised wound, about an inch long, immediately underneath the lid, with considerable ecchymosis of the surrounding parts. The injury being a severe one, inflammation is certain to supervene." This statement was signed by Drs. Cremen, Macmahon, and Magner.

The *Freeman's* reporter's version of the affair is to the effect that Mr. Healy's injuries were due to an accidental fall.

It was announced on Wednesday that Mr. T. M. Healy has lost five of his front teeth, and was being attended by a dentist as well as an oculist. Mr. T. P. O'Connor has telegraphed as follows to Mr. Healy:—"Shocked and disgusted by this brutal, dastardly attack on you. You have my warmest sympathy—T. P. O'Connor." Mr. Healy has also received a sympathetic telegram from Sir John Pope Hennessy and many others.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 0½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION AND THE ITALIAN LANGUAGE.

According to a correspondence just issued by the Civil Service Commissioners, the important memorials they recently received in favour of the continuance of Italian as a voluntary subject at examinations for the Indian Civil Service have been of no effect. The memorials came from members of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, St. Andrew's, Aberdeen, and Glasgow; of Victoria University; University College (London), King's College (London), University College of Wales (Abreystwith), University College of North Wales (Bangor), and University College (Dundee). All expressed great regret at the proposal of the Civil Service Commissioners to exclude the Italian language and literature from the subjects that may be offered by candidates for the Indian Civil Service. The Commissioners forwarded the memorials to the India Office, and acknowledged their claim to consideration both in respect of the sources from which they came and the eminence of the names attached to them. But the Commissioners at the same time re-stated at length the considerations which led them to make their recommendation, and reminded the Secretary of State in Council that these considerations had already received his concurrence. Viscount Cross having entertained the hope originally expressed by Lord Macaulay's Committee, that "among the successful candidates under the new regulations would frequently be found young men who had obtained the highest honours at Oxford and Cambridge," the Commissioners resolved to frame such a scheme of examination as should avoid as far as possible any disturbance of the general course of study prescribed at all the leading universities, and should enable young men of ability who had completed their education there to enter the competition with a reasonable hope of success. The Commisssoners say they found that large changes in the scheme of Lord Macaulay's Committee had become necessary in consequence of the increased number of the schools of liberal study now recognised and the minuteness and extent of the reading required from the students who seek distinction in them. The candidate may now make his choice from twenty instead of fourteen subjects. English had been retained for obvious reasons; and French and German because these two languages would have been studied by most of the candidates while at school and were included in the honour schools of the Universities of Cambridge and Dublin. But Italian the Commissioners considered it unadvisable to retain, for reasons explained in the concluding part of their letter, which is as follows:—"1st. The scheme, as it stands, is well calculated to furnish the Indian Civil Service with an ample supply of highly educated candidates; and that to add fresh subjects which do not form part of the general course of the higher studies at the universities would be to swell unnecessarily the expense of the examination (which, as it is, will be greatly increased) and to delay the announcement of the result. 2nd. The great number of subjects in the scheme, even in its present shade, offers temptations to the practice of mark hunting, and the insertion of Italian would introduce a subject which, as far as the language is concerned, has been found to lend itself with peculiar readiness to the abuse of competitive examination. The addition of the literature to the subject would, of course, lessen this danger, but would not altogether remove it. It has been urged by some of the distinguished persons whose opinions on the subject have been published, that the exclusion of Italian from the scheme will tend to discourage the study of it in the country. But this is an argument to which, in the judgment of the Commissioners, too much weight may easily be attached. Italian, as a rule, is not taught in the public schools. The University of Oxford makes no systematic provision for the study of it. It has no place in the Honour Schools of the University of Dublin, the Scotch Universities, Victoria University, University College, London, or in the department of General Literature in King's College, London. And though it occupies a subordinate position in the mediæval and Modern Languages Tripos at Cambridge this course, to judge from the published class lists, offers so few attractions to students that it may be described with little exaggeration as a school without scholars. It is difficult to understand in what sense Italian, by ceasing to be a subject of examination in a single competition for appointments in the public service, can be said to be 'discouraged,' when, as a subject of liberal study in the great teaching institutions represented by the memorialists, it can hardly be said to exist. In any case, however, an argument derived from the possible educational effects of the scheme appears to rest upon a mistaken conception of the duties of this Commission. The primary object of the scheme under consideration is not to prescribe an educational curriculum, but to obtain an adequate supply of highly educated candidates for the Indian Civil Service. It is unnecessary for the Commissioners to say that they cordially assent to all that has been urged on behalf of the educational value of the Italian language and literature. But they hold that, if it is considered desirable to assign to the study of Italian a more prominent place than it occupies at present in the higher education of the country, the first step in this direction should be taken by the Universities themselves. They feel, indeed, that they would be overstepping their functions if they were to express any opinion as to the desirability or practicability of establishing in the Universities schools for the study of modern European languages and literatures, such as should attract a large class of students. But if such schools should be established and flourish, the Commissioners, in accordance with the principle which has hitherto guided their action, would be ready to recognise that the scheme of examination for the Indian Civil Service no longer represented fully 'the highest and best form of education' attainable in this country. And they would, in that case, be prepared to recommend the Secretary of State in Council to reconsider the position of modern languages in the scheme of examination."

In reply to the above letter, which was signed by Mr. E. Poste, Director of Examinations, Viscount Cross, through the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Godley says that after having again fully considered the subject he remains of opinion that it is not advisable to include Italian among the subjects of examination, and that he concurs generally in the reasons for its omission which are given by the Civil Service Commissioners in Mr. Poste's letter.

## PRINCE BISMARK AND PRINCE NAPOLEON.

The *Figaro* of the 26th ult. published, under the signature of the Marquis de Villeneuve, the account of a conversation which the late Prince Napoleon had in 1866 with Prince (then Count) Bismarck. The writer explains that at that epoch the French Government, having knowledge of the warlike designs of Prussia, hesitated very much regarding the course which it should pursue; and Napoleon III., regarding the unification of Germany as a danger for France, sent Prince Napoleon to St. Petersburg, requesting him to stop at Berlin on his way in order to have an interview with Count Bismarck. On reaching the Prussian capital Prince Napoleon proceeded to the residence of Count Bismarck, whom he found in his study smoking a long German pipe. The Prince, lighting a cigarette, said, "It is you whom I come to see." The Count replied, "I am aware of that for I know that the Emperor desires to be informed of my plans. Well, with you I can talk, for you will be able to understand me." Count Bismarck then proceeded, continues the Marquis de Villeneuve's account, to unfold with great force and animation the following plan:—Germany united would ally herself with France, and the two nations thus united would drive Russia back to her steppes, deprive England of her colonies, and reduce Spain, Italy, and the Scandinavian countries to the role of satellites. Prussia would have Germany; while, as to France, Bismarck offered her Belgium. Prince Napoleon objecting that England might oppose the absorption of Belgium by France, Bismarck exclaimed, "I am a great Continental Power, and I laugh at England, a Power which cannot mobilise more than 150,000 men. France and Germany united could drive them into the Channel." At the close of the conversation the Prince rose, and, taking leave of Count Bismarck, said: "I shall repeat what has passed between us to the Emperor and you may wish to know in what terms. Well, I shall tell him that Bismarck proposes to us a great piece of rascality. Can we have him taken by the collar and brought to the police office? I think not. Let us, then, be robbers in company with him." Count Bismarck laughed, and said to the Prince. "You are a man who understands me." The Marquis de Villeneuve says in conclusion that Prince Napoleon, on returning to Paris, advised the Emperor to invade Belgium, but that his cousin would not listen to the proposal.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency and is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—Treacher and Co., Bombay

## THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

The race on Saturday (21st ultimo) was one of the finest and best-sustained struggles ever seen on the Thames. At no point throughout the course did one boat get clear of the other, though Oxford, who gained a decided advantage by winning the toss, held the lead during the greater part of the distance, and finally defeated Cambridge by half a length only. The weather was about as unpromising as it well could be. There was a bitter wind from the north and north-east; and at an early hour there was a slight shower of snow. The early hour fixed for the race—11 a.m.—was no doubt answerable for a diminution in the attendance. Details:—The first crew to appear on the scene was Cambridge, which put off from the Leander Club boathouse two or three minutes before eleven o'clock, followed by Oxford less than five minutes afterwards, a sharp fall of snow occurring just as Cambridge reached the starting-place and took the Surrey-side station, because Oxford, who had won the toss for choice, had selected the Middlesex berth, which was to windward, and to which they in their turn made their way. Very little time was wasted at the start, the atmosphere being bitingly cold and trying for the competitors, when they had stripped off their thick over-jerseys, and felt the sting of the wintry blast through their zephyrs. But it cleared up overhead just in the nick of time, and became fire and dry whilst the race was being rowed. The tide was running up at good speed, better than was expected, but the foul wind bellow Hammersmith not only roughened the surface of the river, but checked speed. The Middlesex station was unquestionably the better position of the two. The start was made about ten minutes past eleven, the Cambridge crew being the first to leave the starting-place. Oxford, however, were quickly under way, and, although rowing only thirty-six strokes in the minute to the thirty-eight of Cambridge, were soon with them, and even headed them at Putney steam-boat pier, and past the upper end of the Star and Garter Hotel led by two feet. Passing the Duke's Head and Alexander's yard, Oxford slowly went in front, and off the London Rowing Club house led by six feet. Passing the Bishop's Creek, reached in 1 min. 16sec., they were palpably gaining, and were leading by their forward canvas or a trifle more, but it was very difficult to tell from astern. Off the Thames Club boat-house Oxford were still gaining inch by inch, so that at the upper end of the new Putney embankment—about half a mile from Putney Bridge—they must have been almost a quarter of a length in front, and quite that distance at Craven Cottage steps, passed by the leaders in 2min. 41sec. Along the cottage grounds Oxford maintained their advantage, rowing very steadily and methodically, and even increased it opposite the Grass Wharf, so that off Walden's Wharf, where both crews were timed to be rowing thirty-four strokes a minute in the teeth of the foul wind which blew directly down the reach, they were half a length in front. The mile mark was thus passed in 4min. 47sec., but off Rosebank Villa Cambridge began to gain so fast that the difference was only six feet in favour of Oxford at the Crab Tree. Both boats were now kept away for the Soap Works point on the Surrey shore, Oxford leading by three or four yards off Dorset Villa. After passing the Soap Works Cambridge once more gained, so that they were scarcely, if at all, in the rear at Gwynne's Engineering Works, and a short distance higher rushed up level. The excitement amongst the mass of spectators assembled on Hammersmith Bridge and along the towpath above the Soap Works was intense, and, being cheered lustily by the occupants of their University steamer, Cambridge drew in front and led by a foot or two as they short the suspension bridge in 8 min. 56sec. Once through the arch they gained still more and were two or three yards in advance off Biffen's boat-yard and the Lead Mills. Both crews were now doing thirty-four strokes a minute. Oxford again overhauling the leaders and rushing up alongside, drew nearly a quarter of a length ahead at the commencement of the Upper Mall, two miles having been covered. The wind now became favourable, and being on the back of the tide it helped the crews along, Cambridge especially being benefited thereby, and gaining ground off the Oil Mill, where Oxford led by 3ft. or thereabouts. There the boats were so uncomfortably close together that their oars almost touched. They kept clear of each other, however, and Cambridge, once more getting level at the foot of Chiswick Eyot, a neck-and-neck race ensued all along the island, but on breasting Chiswick Church—time, 13min. 38sec.—the light blew crew held an advantage of 6ft. or 7ft.—the excitement and cheering of the spectators on the high ground opposite Chiswick being of the wildest kind at this unlooked-for state of affairs. It did not last long, for, after passing Thorneycroft's Torpedo-boat Works, Oxford, working with the greatest regularity, ran up alongside the Cambridge crew as they entered Horse Reach, and it was a struggle for the lead past the Sewage Works, the bathing-place in the Chiswick Meadows, and the three-mile mark, which ended in Oxford going a head off the junction of the Lonsdale-road and the towpath, and leading by a quarter of a length at the Lyric Club. They then forged away, passing the Bull's head a third of a length in front, and shot the centre arch of Barnes Bridge in 18min. 10sec., with an advantage of at least half a length, if not more. Oxford now had the bend of the river in their favour all the way to the finish, and with such a position and the lead the race appeared at their mercy. They led by three-quarters of a length at the White Hart, and in passing the Limes Cambridge now made their effort off the Queen's Head, and at Martlake Brewery Oxford were three-fifths of a length in advance only, though the steamers were left so far behind that it was difficult to tell to a nicety. Once more Cambridge put on a brilliant spur near the ship, rowing thirty-eight strokes a minute and forty to finish with, but they could not get up to their powerful opponents, who in self-defence were at last obliged to quicken, and wound up with a rally at something like forty strokes to the minute, winning, all out, by half a length in 21min. 48 sec, from the time of starting. The betting was 3 to 1 on the Dark Blues. Oxford are now three races ahead. The crews subsequently dined together at the Cafe Royal, Mr. Justice Denman, who rowed in the winning Cambridge crew of 1841, taking the chair. The names and weights were as follows:—

OXFORD.

| | st. lb. | | st. lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. M. Poole, Magdalen (bow) | 10 7½ | 5. F. Wilkinson, Brasenose | 13 8 |
| 2. R. P. P. Rowe, Magdalen | 11 11 | 6. Lord Ampthill, New | 13 5 |
| 3. V. Nickalls, Magdalen | 12 9 | 7. W. A. L. Fletcher, Christ Church | 13 2 |
| 4. G. Nickalls, Magdalen | 12 5 | C. W. Kent, Brasenose (stroke) | 10 11 |
| | | J. P. Heywood Lonsdale, New (cox) | 8 6 |

CAMBRIDGE.

| | st. lb. | | st. lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. W. Noble, Caius (bow) | 11 5¾ | 6. J.F. Rowlatt, Trinity Hall | 11 12 |
| 2. E. W. Lord, Trinity Hall | 10 10½ | 7. C. T. Fogg-Elliot, Trinity Hall | 11 4½ |
| 3. G. Franklyn, Third Trinity | 12 3 | G. Elin, Third Trinity (stroke) | 10 13 |
| 4. E. T. Fison, Corpus | 12 7½ | J.V. Braddon, Trinity Hall (cox) | 7 12 |
| 5. W. Landale, Trinity Hall | 12 11 | | |

## TRAVEL AND ASCENTS IN DAGHESTAN.

Sir M. E. Grant-Duff presided at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society at Burlington-gardens on March 23, when Mr. G. P. Baker read a paper on "Travel and Ascents in the Basardjusi District, Daghestan." Mr. Baker said the group of mountains to which he directed attention lay at the extreme east of the main chain or water-parting of the Caucasus. Seen from the south, from the bare waste of the Steppes of the Kur, or from the orchards and forests of Kakhetia, this chain presented itself as a lofty but comparatively level crest, hardly snow-flecked in late autumn, and capped by no glacier-bearing towers or pinnacles. Towards its eastern extremity, however, a traveller sufficiently high on the foot hills of the Armenian table land saw a cluster of broad summits, which asserted themselves as independent mountains. These were the peaks of the district over which Basardjusi, 14,700ft, presided. His most important neighbours were Schalbuz, Shah Dagh, and Basartort. They had not hitherto been visited by Western travellers, and our knowledge of them was mainly derived from an article by Dr. Radde, curator of the museum at Tiflis, in Petermann's "Mittelilungen," in which it was suggested that mountaineers should turn their footsteps to these most eastern of the glaciers of the Caucasian isthmus. Last autumn, in company with Mr. George Yeld, Mr. Baker visited this district, and his papers gave a minute description of what he saw. Among other achievements the travellers ascended Basardjusi, the summit of which by their aneroid was 14,620 ft., against 14,700 ft. by the Russian survey. Neither here nor on the rocks close at hand was there any sign of a previous ascent. The snow and icework were not formidable, but there had been enough of it to stop the native and Russian surveyor. The highest traces of previous visitors they found were piles of stones some 2,000 ft, below the top. "We shook hands in silence, too satisfied to speak. It was worth the journey to Daghestan." The day was glorious, not a cloud above, nothing but the sea of cloud below, hiding the Georgian Steppe, with here and there above it a fairy-like scarf of vapour floating in the blue sky.

## REFORM OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Under the auspices of the East India Association, a meeting of officers and gentlemen interested in the affairs of the British Empire in the East was held on March 23, at the Westminster Town Hall—Sir Richard Meade, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., in the chair—for the purpose of considering recent reforms in the Indian Civil Service and the further admission of natives of India. Mr. A. K. Connell, M. A.—a well-known writer on Anglo-Indian polity—who read an exhaustive paper on the subject, after reviewing the whole bearing of the question affecting the larger employment of natives of India in the higher branches of the executive and judicial administration, affirmed that no more liberal scheme than that now finally adopted by the Secretary of State for India could be carried out with any hope of its successful working. It contemplates the gradual opening of higher berths in the Civil Service to the natives of India not only by giving them greater facilities to secure them through open competition in England, but by offering them promotion from the Provincial Service in India itself. They will not only be able to leave their homes at a later age and at a more advanced stage of preparation if they like to try their luck in England, but they will be able, if they prefer it, to try their luck in India, and so to look forward to a more assured official future. The natives of India in recent times appointed under the Statute of 1873 being, as a rule, men of no prior official experience, could not look forward to a high official career: but those who, in virtue of proved merit and efficiency, reach in future the higher ranks of the Provincial Service, may naturally look forward to a rise into the Civil Service of India. The survival of the fittest will be a better claim to promotion than the selection of favourites. Capable men will be welcomed by their European brother civilians as worthy members of the corps d'elite of the Empire. A rapid increase of the native civilians in the higher ranks of the administration cannot, of course, be expected for some time to come, but the way is now paved for their augmentation without endangering the stability and continuity of the accepted principles of the Anglo-Indian Government. But while it is proper that the warmest advocates of the claims of the natives of India should be content with the proposals on the above head, as sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India, and confine themselves to securing their gradual realisation they will be justified in maintaining a critical attitude as to the working out of the reforms recommended by the Commission as regards the great administrative functions of the Indian Government other than those of the executive and judicial branches. If the proposals of the Commission on these heads are to be carried out it will be necessary for the pressure of public opinion in India to be well sustained. In spite of the greater interest taken by the House of Commons in Indian questions and the apparently disinterested advocacy of some of its members of the larger employment of natives of India, anyone who has carefully followed the action of members of Parliament, and is aware how personal, commercial, and political interests dominate over public policy in the treatment of Indian affairs in Parliament, is very sceptical as to any Parliamentary pressure being brought to bear on the curtailment of political patronage in India. Members of Parliament and their supporters are well aware of the value of openings for the unemployed in our great dependency. Mr. A. K. Connell therefore advised those who wish to promote the employment of natives of India not to trust too much to the promises of Parliamentary support in matters where there is direct clash of Indian and British interests, but to soberly and steadily press forward the claims of Indians on the solid plea of the inherent merits of those claims, based on the ground of public economy, political expediency, and Imperial pledges.

## THE UTOPIA DISASTER.

The total number of persons drowned in the wreck of the emigrant ship Utopia is 562. Upwards of three hundered bodies have already been recovered from the sunken vessel, and many of these have had, for sanitary reasons, to be buried at sea. The inquest was opened on Friday, 20th ultimo, and next day the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. A statement was made by Capt. M'Keague, who said that owing to the thickness of the weather he was unable to calculate precisely the length of the foredeck of the Anson, and he ignored the ram. He did not know that the fleet was in the bay, or that the anchorage was crowded. Capt. M'Keague was formally placed under arrest, and at once liberated on bail.

The Marine Court of enquiry concluded the investigation into the disaster on March 25, its finding being as follows:—"The Court is unanimously of opinion that Capt. M'Keague, of the Utopia, committed a grave error of judgment, by which the vessel was sunk and loss of life occurred—(1) in attempting to enter the anchorage behind the New Mole without having first opened out and ascertained what vessels were there; (2) in attempting to turn the ship out across the bows of the Anson. The Court having sat to-day to decide whether the master's certificate should be suspended or cancelled, after fully hearing the evidence of her Majesty's Attorney-General and of Mr. Coll for the defence, are unanimously of opinion that the above decision sufficiently marks the finding of the Court, and that they do not deem it necessary to deal in any way with the master's certificate." In the police court the same day the criminal charge preferred against Capt. M Keague on the 20th inst. was withdrawn.

Public meetings have been held at Gibraltar to consider means to alleviate the distress caused by the disaster. The relief fund now amounts to £1,150 which includes £200 from the Italian Government. A large number of the rescued passengers left Gibraltar on the 26th ult.

## THE BACCARAT SCANDAL.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Monday (March 23), before Justices Cave and Grantham, an application was made on behalf of Sir William Gordon Cumming by way of appeal from an order of Mr. Justice Denman at chambers setting aside an order of Master Kaye directing that the defendants, five in number, should give particulars of the charges of cheating at cards which they made against the plaintiff. Counsel for the defendants argued that what the plaintiff wanted was the evidence which was to be brought forward, and this he had no right to have disclosed to him. Their lordships were of opinion that the order of Mr. Justice Denman that the particulars to be given by the defendants should be confined to the statements of slander mentioned in the statement of claim was sufficient, and that the plea of the defendants that the alleged cheating happened at Tranby Croft on the 8th and 9th of September was as much information as the plaintiff was entitled to receive. The order of Mr. Justice Denman was therefore sustained. Arising out of the same case, Sir C. Russell applied on behalf of the defendants for an attachment for contempt of court against Mr. Robbins, manager of the Press Association, for issuing to, and causing to be printed in, several newspapers a paragraph stating the defendants would make no attempt to prove their allegations against Sir William Gordon Cumming, but would tender an apology and give Sir William an opportunity of denying on oath the charges that had been made against him. A similar application was made in reference to the *Echo*, which had published an article on the subject. Mr. Robbins, on learning that the statement which had been issued by the Press Association was untrue, promptly sent out a contradiction. The Court on Tuesday, 24th ultimo, held Mr. Robbins liable for the dissemination of the paragraph complained of; but as there was no evidence of improper motive on his part, he was only ordered to pay the costs of the motion. In regard to the printer and publisher of the *Echo*, each party was left to pay his own costs.

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H Beveridge, BCS
Mr J S C Davis, BCS
Mr A E Gough, B
Mr M Nethersole, B
Mr C H Reynolds, B
Mr E J Martin, B
Mr W Oxtolz, B
Mr C W Burn, B
Col A Bloomfield, BSC
Capt H H Barnet, BRE
Dr P K Ray, B
Col W A Salmon, Bo SC

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J Maconachie, BCS, till Oct 25
Mr J C Mills, B, 6 mos
Mr R G Hodson, B, 9 mos
Mr W H Cornish, B, 3 mos
Mr J Kirkbride, B, 6 mos
Col B J Goldie, B R E, 6 mos
Capt J M Fleming, B, 4 mos
Lt H J Macleod, MSC, 6 mos
Surg-Maj J Smith, M, 6 mos
Surg-Maj J J Moran, M, 2 mos
Mr H F Aston, Bo CS, 6 mos
Mr H W Warden, Bo, 6 days
Maj B L P Reilly, Bo SC, 183 days
Lt G S Morris, Bo SC, 6 mos

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr H S Tozer, B
Mr L C E Stanhope, B
Mr B S Carey, B
Maj H C Lamb, B
Lieut P Hamilton, BSC
Lieut R G Bagley
Lieut J O Mennie, B O

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MARCH 24.

6th Dragoons.—Lieut C E Malet de Carteret resigns his commission. Sec Lieut W S Sharpe to be Lieut, to complete establishment.

16th Lancers—Supernumerary Capt L Stamer to be Capt, vice S Frewen, seconded.

Royal Artillery.—Maj C E Beadnell is placed upon retired pay. To be Majors:—Capt the Hon A Sidney, vice Brevet Lieut-Col W H F Sorell, deceased; Capt F Wilford Boteler, from the Seconded List, vice C M Smith promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay; Capt A S Pratt, from the Seconded List, vice F H French retired; and Capt W E Blewitt, from the Seconded List, vice C E Beadned. Capt G E Giles retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity. Capt C D Scott is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces. Capt W F King is placed on temporary half pay, on account of illhealth. To be Capts: Capt E H Ellio, from the Seconded List, vice D G Prinsep, seconded for service as an Adjt of Auxiliary Forces; Lieut H E B Lane, from the Seconded List, vice N W H Du Boulay, seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut D P L Brich vice the Hon A Sidney; Lieut A H Hussey, vice F C Bower, deceased; and Lieut H S White, vice S C U Smith, seconded. Lieut J B Party is seconded for service on the staff. Lieut C A Rumball resigns his commission.

Line Battalions.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt)—Lieut.-Col and Col R S Lemon, on completion of four years' service in command of a batt, is placed on half-pay. Lieut C L Haldane is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Gloucestershire Regt.—Sergt R H L K Brinkley, from the Royal Irish Rifles, to be Sec Lieut in succession to Lieut J S Grove, seconded.

The South Staffordshire Regt.—Sec Lieut A W N Raven is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec Lieuts:—E R Wishaw, in succession to Lieut F C Rampini, seconded; P M Home, in succession to Lieut E B Grogan, promoted.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry)—Supernumerary Capt. C. H. T. Whitaker to be Capt., vice J. S. Cave-Browne-Cave, retired.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt)—Maj. A. M. Bowles to be Lieut.-Col. vice Col. A. G. Raper, placed on half-pay. Capt. H. G. Purdon to be Maj. vice A. M. Bowles. Capt. T. M. Hawrayne is seconded for service as Superintendent of Police at the Gambia. Lieut. E. S. Strickland to be Capt. vice H. G. Purdon. The undermentioned Sec. Lieuts to be Lieuts:—H. P. Ainslie, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, vice E. S. Strickland; and T. M. Webb, to complete establishment. Sec. Lieut. L. J. G. Lavie is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. Gent. Cadet M. H. Knaggs, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec. Lieut., vice T. M. Webb.

Staff—Col W Black, CB, from half-pay, to be a Col on the Staff, to command the troops in Jamaica, with the local rank of Maj-Gen whilst so employed, vice Maj-Gen W C Justice, CMG, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire; Col G U Prior, from Lieut-Col, half-pay, to be Asst Adjt-Gen, and to have the substantive rank of Col in the Army vice Col W Black, CB, who is about to vacate that appointment; Lieut-Col T H Lyod is removed from the Royal Artillery on continuance in the appointment of Asst Adjt-Gen, Bombay; Lieut-Col RDN ake Army Service Corps, to be a Deputy Asst Adjt Gen, which appointment is substituted for that of an Asst Adjt-Gen; Maj W B Fletcher, Royal Artillery, to be a Brigade Maj for Royal Artillery, vice Capt H C Dunlop, Royal Artillery, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Capt N W H Du Boulay, Royal Artillery, to be a Staff Capt for Royal Artillery, vice Maj W B Fletcher, Royal Artillery, who has vacated that appointment.

Memoranda—The undermentioned officers are removed form the Royal Artillery:—Lieut C I and Col J Alleyne, on continuance in the appointment of Assist-Adjt-Gen; Lieut-Col E Wighton, on continuance in extra regimental employment. The undermentioned Lieut-Cols of the Indian Staff Corps to be Cols:—R G E Dalrymple, Madras: C C Campbell, D S O, Madras; F T Ebden, Bombay. Lieut-Col F M Salmond. from half pay, retires on full pay. The retirement on retired pay of Lieut-Col J L Rose (since deceased), from half-pay, as notified in the *Gazette* of Feb 24, 1891, is cancelled.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

A *Times* telegram from Lisbon reports that, in the absence of particulars respecting the seizure of the steamship Countess of Carnarvon, which the Portuguese Government must possess, the British Government has demanded full explanations as to the seizure and the detention of the crew.

It is understood that changes have been made in the proposed charter of the Mozambique Company with a view of overcoming the objections which the British Government has raised; also that a condition, exacted by the Government and agreed to by the directors of the company who are in London, is to be added to the effect that the Mozambique Company agree to construct without guarantee the Pungwe Railway and any other railways between the Rivers Sabi and Zambesi which the Government may damand, at their own expense, all such railways becoming the absolute property of the Government, without any compensation, at the end of thirty years.

A loan of ten millions sterling on the tobacco monopoly during thirty-five years was voted on March 19 in the Chamber of Peers with great reluctance. The loan (says the *Times* correspondent) was voted because it was an absolute necessity, but the terms upon which it was negotiated were unanimously disapproved of in the Cortes. The fall of the Cabinet is said to be imminent.

The following sentences by the courts-martial on those concerned in the late revolt at Oporto are known up to the present time:—Capt. Leitao, the leader of the revolt, six years' cellular imprisonment, followed by ten years' transportation, or twenty years' transportation: Lieut. Coelho, five years' transportation; Verdial, two years' cellular imprisonment and three years' transportation; Souza, two years' correctional imprisonment; Lima, eighteen months'; Santos Cardoza, journalist, four years' cellular imprisonment, followed by eight years' transportation, with the alternative of fifteen years' transportation: Joao Chagas, director and proprietor of the *Republican Portuguesa*, four years' cellular imprisonment, with the alternative of six years' transportation; all the sergeants, four years' cellular imprisonment, followed by six years' transportation; and the majority of the privates, eighteen months' imprisonment. The Abbe of St. Nicholas was acquitted. Of the 502 military prisoners charged eighty-one were liberated, and of the twenty-two civil prisoners seventeen have been liberated.

## LORD HARRIS AND THE COUNTY CRICKET COUNCIL.

In a letter addressed by Lord Harris to the Hon. Ivo Bligh, hon. secretary of the County Cricket Council, the writer expresses a strong opinion that the Council was and is necessary. The meeting of the secretaries to fix the dates of matches is, he adds, an unmanageable body, governed by no rules; discussion in it can be confined to no recognised channel; the gentlemen attending are delegated to it by their counties for no purpose other than the fixing of match dates; and it is not infrequently presided over by the secretrry of M. C. C., who represents no county. With the County Council behind it the M. C. C. was justified in approving of alterations in the rules of county cricket if recommended by the Council, but without the Council the M. C. C. will be placed in a less secure position. The Council was an organised result of the previously unorganised meetings of representatives of the counties to fix dates, and was intended by Lord Harris to strengthen the position of M. C. C. Lord Harris, in conclusion, does not believe that the motion to adjourn sine die formally dissolved the Council, but only effected a dissolution of that particular meeting. The Council had agreed to certain rules which were to regulate its proceedings, and one of those rules was that the Council was to meet once or twice a year. Without a motion, of the terms of which due notice had been given to the effect that the Council shall be dissolved, the Council was bound to meet again according to the terms of its own rule. The projected visit of an American cricket team to England has been abandoned, as all efforts to bring together a sufficiently high-class eleven have failed.

Another silver wedding gift, this time to Princess Mary, is just announced, with a goodly array of duchesses, &c., for a committee, and they are all ready beginning to organise well. It is a little hard on the three Royal ladies who celebrate auspicious events in 1891, for the values of their presents are sure to be diminished by their number. No one can give less than a five pound note to each, and as gentlemen as well as ladies are allowed to subscribe, £30 in one sum is a serious thing.

"Take time when time is, for time will away. Clean your house to-day with Sapolio. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap used for all cleaning purposes except the laundry. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

## THE EGYPTIAN EXILES.

A correspondence relating to Arbi Pasha and the other Egyptian exiles is issued, the following being the concluding despatch from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office:—

Foreign Office, Nov. 15, 1890.—Sir,—I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, enclosing copies of a despatch from the Governor of Ceylon, and of the report of the Medical Board appointed to inquire into the state of health of the Egyptian exiles in that island. I am to request that the Governor may now be instructed to make the following communication to them: That their petition, enclosed in your letter of June 26th last, has been duly considered, but that the Egyptian Government decline to allow them to return to Egypt; and that, in view of the understanding on which they were pardoned and allowances granted to them, viz., that they should reside at some spot distant from Egypt, Her Majesty's Government must defer to the objection of the Egyptian Government. That the Medical Board which was appointed to examine into the state of their health—owing to their representations that they were suffering from the dampness of the climate of Ceylon—has reported that the climate of Ceylon has exercised no injurious effect on them, and that Her Majesty's Government are, therefore, not prepared to romove them from the island, in which they are advised that the exiles can obtain sufficient change of air if required.—I am, &c., P. Currie.

## BRITISH NAVAL PRISONERS IN PORT SAID.

Mr. Burell, consul at Port Said, states that the new prison there, although a great improvement on the former wretched place, and apparently fairly well-built and arranged, cannot, of course, be quite adapted for the detention and punishment of British seamen sentenced to short terms of imprisonment for breaches of discipline, as it is only intended as a temporary place of detention for offenders under trial. There is no means of keeping British prisoners to hard labour or to any useful work, or of separating them from prisoners of other European nationalities. One room only can be assigned to the prisoners of all the different Consulates; and in this room sometimes as many as eighteen or twenty British prisoners are under detention. As no hard labour can be given to them, or to any of the other prisoners they have nothing whatever to do, and as the discipline of the prision requires very little from them, they spend an absolutely lazy time. Detention in the prison at Port Said is thus, comparatively speaking, a very light punishment, except to a very few of the better class of seamen; the number of seamen from British ships guilty of desertion, refusal to proceed in their ship, and refusal to do their duty or to obey lawful commands, is increasing every year at Port Said, especially among the firemen. It will soon be a matter for consideration whether a British prison under strict discipline could not in a year or two be provided, under the management of British prison officials, in the same way that the Consular Prison is managed at Constantinople.

## EAST AFRICA.

Mr. G. S. Mackenzie, director of the British East Africa Company, returned to Mombasa on March 21, after having visited all the company's ports. He found that the prompt and decisive action of the British Government in sending the punitive expedition to Vitu had produced the desired effect and made a strong impression upon the inhabitants along the entire coast. Vitu, which may now be regarded as entirely pacified, is expected to prove a valuable addition to the company's territory as a suitable and probably attractive field for Indian immigration. Admiral Fremantle's order proclaiming martial law in the province has been withdrawn, and the Germans resident at Lamu are returning to work on their plantations. The terms of the treaty have been well received by the Arabs settled along the adjoining coast-line of the Sultanate of Zanzibar.

Reports reach Zanzibar from Kismayu that the Somalis have been turbulent, robbing dhows at the entrance of the Juba River. The Sultan is sending assistance to quell the disturbance.

Mrs. Steldon has arrived at Zanzibar with the intention of travelling alone to Kilimanjaro from Mombassa.

A protocol, settling the delimitation of the British and Italian spheres of influence in East Africa, was signed by Lord Dufferin and the Marchese di Rudini, at Rome, on March 24. The line agreed upon follows the Thalweg of the Juba River from its mouth up to the sixth degree of northern latitude, and then skirts the sixth parallel to the thirty-fifth degree of East latitude; finally following the thirty-fifth meridian as far as the Blue Nile. Ethiopia, with Kaffa and its other dependencies on the south, thus remains within the zone of Italian influence. As regards the station of Kismayu, it has been agreed that Italian subjects and persons under Italian protection at that place shall be treated in all respects on a footing of equality with the British. The agreement is generally approved by the Italian papers, especially by the *Tribuna*, *Riforma*, and *Popolo Romano*.

SOAPS DRY, ROUGHEN, and WEAKEN the SKIN, and make it blotchy, dull, and muddy, the Hair wiry, white, and weak, and the Nails striated and brittle from the following causes:—

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"Odour delicate, an article of excellent quality."

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PURE INDIAN LEAF TRADE MARK SPENCER & Co. MADRAS
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A full flavoured Cigar, Dawson's shape with straw; in boxes of 100.

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Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is great boon; simple, refreshing and efficacious."
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It Prevents and Cures Indigestion.
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.
It is a natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink

There was sickness in Olympus; all the gods were slightly ill;
Jove himself had got a headache, Juno thought she'd take a pill;
Venus languished in her beauty, Bacchus, too, felt very queer.
He'd been drinking all last evening very potent bitter beer.
Tired of nectar and nepenthe, some new drink they wished to find;
Something to refresh the body, and invigorate the mind;
Long they sought, then found and carried up to heaven's high azure vault,
Sparkling, in a crystal goblet, ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.
When they drank the magic liquid, vanished every ache and pain.
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Then said Jove, "When gods approve it, sure it is those mortals' fault,
If they suffer any ailment, since they can get ABBEY'S SALT."
Pleasant 'tis, and most refreshing, and disease it keeps away.
I myself shall, in the future, take one glassful every day;
As a drink it far surpasses all that's made from hop or malt.
'Tis the best of all inventions—"ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT."

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It is an analeptic par excellence and powerful restorer of the strength.

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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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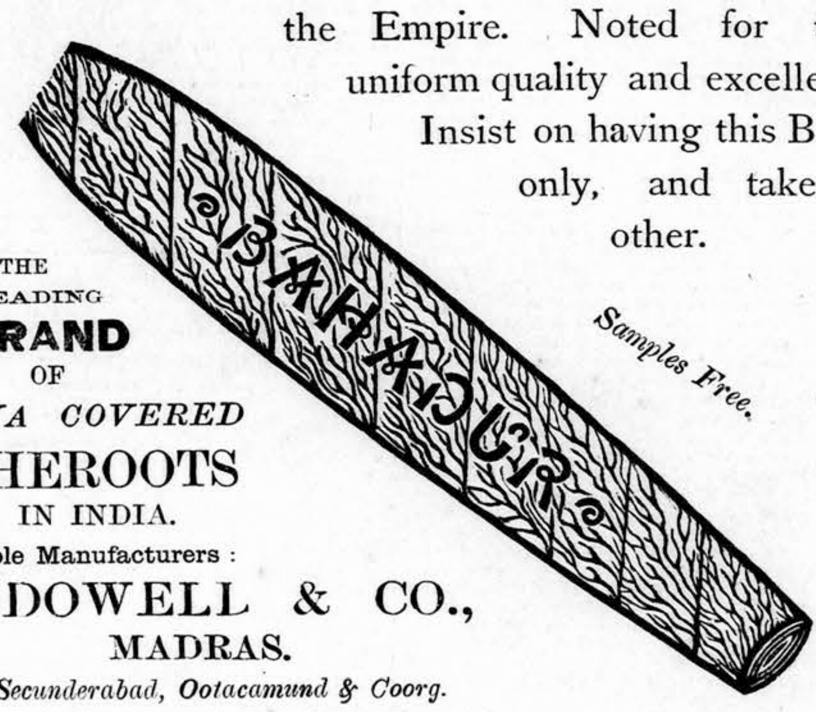

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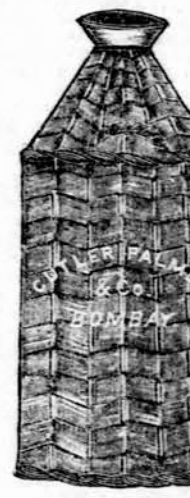

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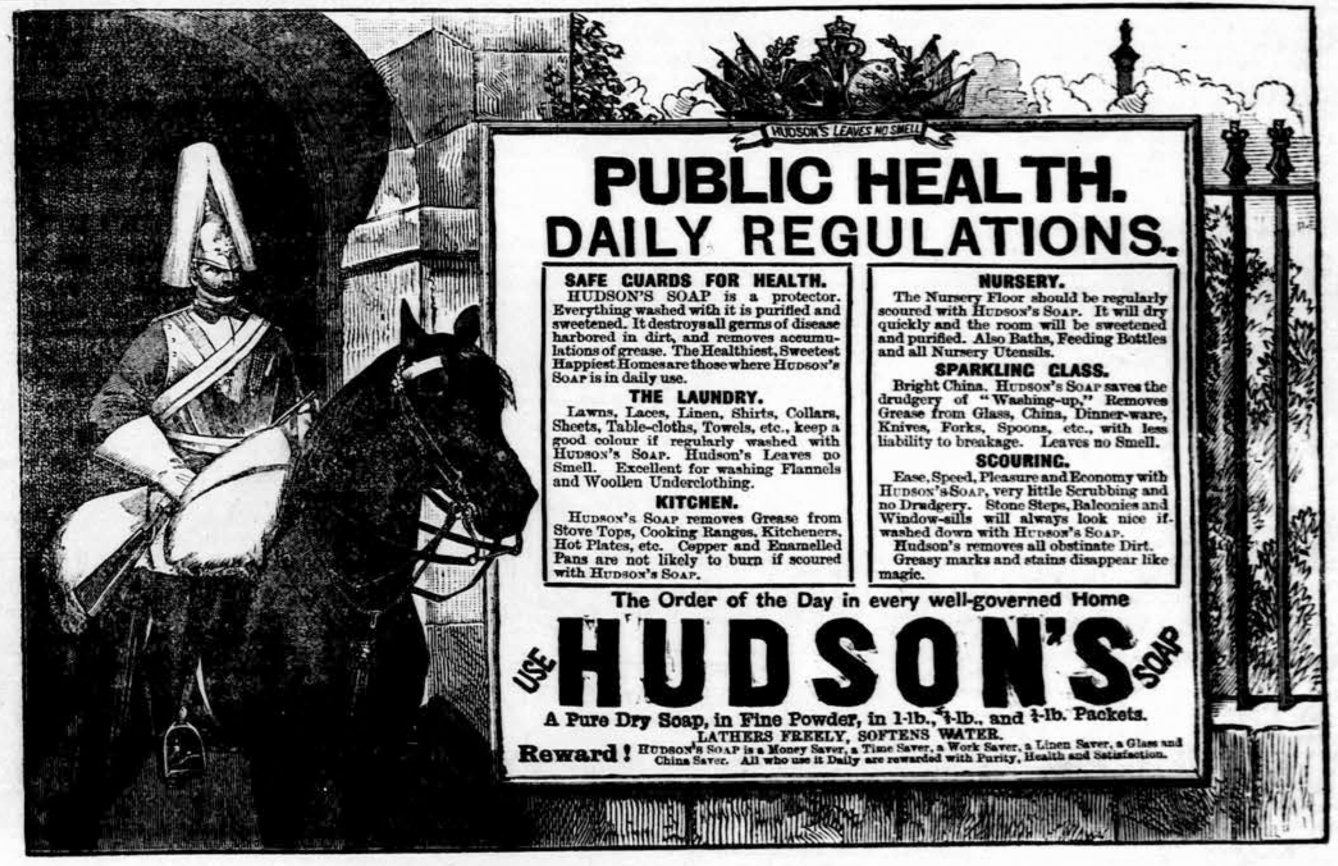

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Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

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Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.

Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt.

Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

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**A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.**

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

**Reward!** HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.

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HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

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# PICKERINGS' "BLANCO,"

FOR

**WHITENING ALL ARTICLE OF BUFF OR BUCKSKIN**

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